FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OL. XVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 12, 1834. [NO. 897.

RINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; if paid during the year of subscrip- on; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

DVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents square for the first, & thirty cents for each eding publication. Advertisers are request- o state the number of insertions desired, or will be continued till forbid, and charged rdingly.

tters to the Editor must be post paid.

mmission & Forwarding Agency.

E SUBSCRIBER having established himself n Wilmington for the purpose of transacting above business, respectfully tenders his ser- s to the public. Goods consigned to him will be rded with the utmost dispatch and all necessa- rticularity observed.—Particular attention will id to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, s, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He ers himself that a knowledge of business, com- with unremitting attention, will secure him e of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

FERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. , John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.* 96-tf.

The Raleigh Register, Western Carolinian, rmers' Reporter, will please insert this ad ement 6 weeks, and forward their accounts s Office for collection.

For Sale or Rent,

AT valuable FAMILY RESIDENCE, near he Cool Springs, formerly the Mansion House Stedman, deceased.

e Subscriber having abandoned the idea of ning to Fayetteville to live, would sell or the above property. If sold, possession can ad immediately or at the end of the year, as best suit the purchaser;—if rented, the 1st of ember next.

RICH'D. F. YARBROUGH.

gust 4, 1834. 96tf.

RANAWAY,

OM the Subscriber, on Saturday night last, negro woman named ELSY, about 25 years e, black complexion, about 5 feet 4 inches good looking, with no marks except a small under the right ear. I bought her about a ago from Hiram Brockett of Wilmington, sold her as the property of Alexander Ander of the same place. It is probable that she will avor to return to Wilmington, where she has ren. I will give a liberal reward for her ehension and delivery to me, or for her con- ent in any Jail so that I get her again.

ARCHIBALD JOHNSON.

etteville, Aug. 4, 1834. 96-tf.

$10 REWARD.

NAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 30th ly last, a negro man by the name of JOE about 24 years old, five feet 8 or 10 inches dark complexion, and rather quick spoken, et across the instep are remarkably large, ot uncommonly long; he probably will make y for some of the western free States, through d or Rowan Counties, and he may make ay in Guilford County, as he has some ac- tances there (free mulattoes.) Probably he e papers and considerable money, both pa- d silver. The above reward will be paid for ehension and confinement in any Jail in te.

H. HALEY.

ngham, Richmond County, N. C.
g. 2, 1834 96-3t.

The Greensborough Patriot will give the a- e three insertions and forward his account to Office for payment.

STRAYED,

ROM the Subscriber on the night of the 4th of July last, from the Wagon Yard in Fayette , a dark Bay HORSE, six years old, from 14½ 5 hands high, and not in very good order.— en a Colt his right hind thigh was fractured, ch caused the hip to look lower than the other, geared with collar, hame and iron traces rea- o hitch as a leader. Whoever will deliver to me here or leave him at the Wagon Yard Fayetteville, shall be handsomely rewarded.— other information will be thankfully received.

WM. A. CAMPBELL.

Near Laurel Hill, N. C. Aug 4 1834. 96-3w

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

ented by Dr. John Beckwith, an emi- nent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

HE Subscriber having been appointed *Whole- sale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECK- H'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will fur- Country Merchants and others at a reduction ortionate to the quantity purchased.

e Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been successful- ployed in almost every variety of functional er of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and , such as heart burn, acid eructations, nau- ead-ach, pain and distention of the Stomach owels, Colic, Jaundice, flatulence, habitual eness, loss of appetite, sick head-ach, &c. Amidst the multitude of articles already before public, professedly adapted to the relief of one the most common and harrassing classes of dis- se to which we are liable, viz: derangement of e digestive organs, it must be a matter of grati- ation to the afflicted, to find one medicine of- red to them by a Southern Physician of known established respectability, and who is willing take his reputation upon the *safety* and *efficacy* e remedy thus issued by his authority. The cle is the result of careful observation and ex- ve experience, and nothing of the kind, we formed from various sources, has been re- d with greater favor or has more fully on tri- tified all the claims it offers to pubiic confi- ce. Unlike most other Anti-Dyspectic and Bilious remedies, which are either drastic atives, or are dependent for their efficacy up- Mercurial preparations, the operation of this etable Compound is at all times gentle but ef- al; and being wholly devoid of Mercury may taken under any circumstances with the great- safety."

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an elope containing directions for their use. Price nts per box.

ugust 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

CHEAP PAPER

sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Information wanted

OF ANDREW GOLD, a resident of Horry District, S. C. for the last two or three years He left that District for some of the upper counties in this State. Any information of him, whether dead or alive, will be very thankfully received at this Office. It will be to his advantage if living, to call and attend to this.

August 4, 1834. 96-3w.

A GUN FOUND.

A GUN was picked up in Hay street, a few weeks ago, which the owner can have by calling at this office and paying for this advertisement.

August 4, 1834. 96-3w.

Dutch Bolting Cloths.

THE Subscribers have just received a general assortment of BOLTING CLOTHS of the best manufacture and assorted from Nos: 4 to 12.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville July 29, 1834. 94tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER

LEAVES this place this day for New York, and wishes to advise his numerous country friends of his present heavy stock of

GOODS,

And of his intention of laying in such further supplies as will be worthy their attention to call and examine.

He has now on hand and in Georgetown to be forwarded without delay, the following articles which are offered at *WHOLESALE* or *RETAIL* on accommodating terms:—

54 Hogsheads St. Croix SUGAR,
17 do. N. Orleans & W. India Molasses,
150 bags Laguira, Rio and Cuba Coffee,
200 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
1000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
75 barrels No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel,
4 tierces Rice,
30 casks Stone Lime,
30,000 lbs. Bacon, (mostly sides.)

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods,

Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.

His Boat is constantly running, and he solicits freight from such persons as are disposed to patronize him.

CASH advanced on all Cotton left under his direction for shipment on owners' account to New York or Charleston.

He has lately had erected a Cotton Shed, 200 feet long, the use of which he offers to such persons as may at any time desire to store their Cotton. No charge will be made. The Shed is so remote from any buildings that there is no danger of Cotton being consumed in case of fire breaking out in any part of the Town. He offers the use of his extensive lot as a FREE WAGON YARD, it being 300 ft. by 400. A large number of Wagons will find plenty of room.

AUGUSTUS P. LACOSTE.

Cheraw, S. C. July 26, 1834. 95 6w.

☞The Editors of the Carolina Watchman and the Miners' and Farmers' Journal, will please give the above six insertions, and forward their bills to the Office of the Observer for payment, where the money is left to liquidate them. A. P. L.

Commission & Forwarding Store.

THE SUBSCRIBERS continue to receive and forward Goods, and will pay strict attention to all business entrusted to them. They have large and convenient Ware Houses and are well prepared to receive Cotton and other produce, which will be forwarded or sold as directed.

They have now in Store on consignment,

100 Hhds. Bright retailing Molasses,
50 Bags high scented Rio Coffee,
25 do grass bag Cuba Coffee,
5 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
20 bbls. Jamaica Sugar,
20 crates assorted Crockery,
1600 bushels of Alum Salt,

Teneriffe, Sherry and Malaga Wine, Pepper, Spice, Copperas, Salt Petre, &c. Hyson and Imperial Tea, Bar Lead.

WILLKINGS & CO.

July 21, 1834. 94-6w.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses,

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE,

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do, Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

ICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS give notice that the ICE HOUSE will be open to deliver Ice every morning, (Sundays excepted) from 5 to 7 o'clock, or till breakfast hour, and also on Saturday evening from 6 till 7 o'clock, *and at no other time*. They have fixed upon the following Prices for the present:

Daily Subscribers,	from 2 to 23 lbs.	3 cts per lb.	
Transient Customers,	" 2 to 35 "	4 "	"
Wholesale,	" 25 to 500	3 "	"
Do.	500 lb. and upwards	2 "	"

BARRY & BRYANT.

Wilmington, May 14. 85tf.

Molasses.

JUST received by Steamer John Walker, FORTY hhds. Prime retailing MOLASSES, for sale by THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

July 8. 82-tf.

Coffee and Salt.

30 Bags prime COFFEE,
300 sacks Liverpool SALT,

Just received by Steamer John Walker, and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

Corn, Corn, Corn.

JUST received, 1000 bushels CORN, for sale by THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 9, 1834. 88tf.

DELAWARE & NORTH CAROLINA

Consolidated Lottery,

CLASS No. 5, FOR 1834,
To be drawn at Wilmington, Friday, August 15, 1834.

60 Number Lottery,—Nine drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$5,000	is	$5,000
1	1,392		1,392
1	1,000		1,000
2	500		1,000
2	400		800
4	300		1,200
4	200		800
10	150		1,500
10	120		1,200
49	100		4,900
102	20		2,040
102	10		1,020
1632	4		6,528
11475	2		22,950

13395 Prizes......amounting to $51,330
Tickets $2—Shares in proportion.

☞Prizes paid in Cash or Tickets, by
J. SEAWELL, AGENT.

July 22, 1834. 94tf.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE

LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.

Second Class—HIGH AND LOW SYSTEM.

To be drawn at Lincolnton, Lincoln County, on Wednesday the 27th day of August, 1834.

STEVENSON & POINTS, Managers.

CAPITAL, $5,000.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$5,000	is	$5,000
1	Prize of	3,000	is	3,000
1	Prize of	2,000	is	2,000
10	Prizes of	1,000	is	10,000
10	Prizes of	500	is	5,000
10	Prizes of	300	is	3,000
10	Prizes of	200	is	2,000
20	Prizes of	100	is	2,000
60	Prizes of	50	is	3,000
100	Prizes of	20	is	2,000
300	Prizes of	10	is	3,000
20,000	Prizes of	4	is	80,000

20,523 Prizes amounting to $120,000

19,477 Blanks. 40,000 Tickets.
MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS.

MODE OF DRAWING.

To be drawn on the High and Low System.—The 20,000 Prizes of $4 to be awarded to the High and Low division, to be determined by that which may draw the Capital Prize of $5,000, so that the holder of two tickets, one in each division, is certain to draw one prize and may draw three. The numbers from 1 to 20,000 inclusive are *low*, and those from 20,001 to 40,000 are *high*. All the prizes above the denomination of $4 are put into one Wheel, and all the numbers in another, the whole to be drawn in a few hours. All Prizes payable in Cash forty days after the drawing, subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

A Package of 10 whole Tickets in this Lottery will cost	$40
And must draw nett	17
	$23

Those who prefer adventuring for the large prizes only can in this way, for $23 get the Managers certificate for 10 whole Tickets, entitling the holder to all the Tickets may draw over $17, that being the amount of the $4 prizes, that each Package must draw. Packages of shares in proportion—say,

A certificate for 10 Whole Tickets	$23
For 10 Half do.	11 50
For 10 Quarter do.	5 75

☞All orders from a distance by mail (post paid,) or by private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or prize Tickets in our previous Lottery, will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to STEVENSON & POINTS, and an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

Whole Tickets..................	$4
Halves..........................	2
Quarters........................	1

☞Tickets, Shares, and Packages, to be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, at the Office of

Thos. Sandford & Co.,
AGENTS, FAYETTEVILLE.

All orders from a distance, (post paid) enclosing the Cash, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, if addressed to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

July 22, 1834. 94-td.

The whole population of Washington, Georgetown, and indeed of nearly all the District of Columbia, had an opportunity of beholding the ascension of Mr. Ash in a Balloon, according to his advertisement, on the evening of Wednesday. Perhaps a more beautiful ascent was never made, even by the most practised æronaut. The air was serene, and the wind light; so that although occasionally obscured from the vision by the clouds above which the Balloon soared, Mr. Ash was within reach of the sight for nearly two hours. The impatience of a part of the spectators, we hear, caused the intrepid adventurer to ascend before the Balloon was fully inflated, and in such haste as to leave his barometer behind him; wherefore he can only *conjecture* the greatest extent of his elevation, which he computes at two miles and a half. Having ascended a little after six o'clock, he landed at half past eight o'clock on the farm of Mr. Travers, about four miles northward of the city, and, after being hospitably entertained by the family, reached the gardens on Analostin Island in perfect safety by 12 o'clock.

Nat. Intelligencer.

Politics of the Day.

FROM THE DELAWARE STATE JOURNAL, OF JULY 25.

THE PROGRESS OF HUMBUG.

If we trace General Jackson's career from the time he became a candidate for the Presidency to the present moment, it will be seen, that the whole mystery of his tactics consists in practising upon the credulity of the people by a series of canting professions, catch words, tricks, and expedients; in short, that sort of game which has been aptly designated by the word *humbug*. He was surrounded from the beginning, by a knot of intriguers, who sought power for selfish purposes alone; and since they possessed it, they have acted as if they believed they might practise any abuse with impunity, if they could keep the people amused, or their passions so excited as to set reason and argument at defiance. The policy is old at least as the days of Machiavel. Demagogues, Usurpers, and Tyrants, indeed, long before and since Machiavel's time, have always dealt with men as if they were non-reasoning animals, to be led by names, instead of things. It never was practised in this country until Jacksonism reared its head among us, and we confess that the success of the experiment, so far, has egregiously deceived us.

We will enumerate some of these devices, and, in going along, will briefly show, from the utter falsehood of some of them, and the gross folly of others, that there could be but one intention in their conception and use, and that that intention was to deceive—in a word, that they exhibit every feature and attribute of the science of humbug; for General Jackson has reduced it to a science.

The series began when General Jackson was a candidate—and, for the sake of perspicuity, we will number these humbugs in their order of time.

Humbug No. 1.—General Jackson's first humbug was his promise to put down the "MONSTER PARTY," as "unworthy of the Chief Magistrate of a great Nation." That humbug took admirably for a time, and procured him unquestionably a large number of votes. We believe that it can deceive nobody now.

No. 2. He declared, that if members of Congress continued to be appointed to office, corruption would be the order of the day. That humbug took too, and undoubtedly gained him votes. It also is worn out, and can gain no more votes.

No. 3. He was to establish the principle, that the President should hold his office but for *one term*.—Some might say, that this was no humbug at all, and that the People had voted him in, a second time, in spite of himself—did we not know, that he had, through his private Secretary, sought a nomination for a second term, from the Legislature of Pennsylvania. We know, however, that the trick took excellently well, and that many voted for him expressly because he was to serve but one term.

No. 4. He promised *reform*—his partisans told us that the offices of Government were steeped to the lips in corruption and profligacy, and that the officers themselves had the impudence to interfere in elections! General Jackson said he would put an end to all this, and the great humbug, *Reform*, was immediately in every Jacksonman's mouth. This answered the purpose, and told at the elections. We cannot illustrate the truth of this solemn humbug better than by referring the reader to the Post Office Department and the Land office, for the most approved specimens of modern profligacy and corruption; and to the following letters from that great apostle of reform, that accomplished Professor of the science of Humbug, Amos Kendall, the one written immediately after Jackson came into office, to the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot, the other just before General Jackson's second election, inclosing proposals for subscriptions to the Globe:

MARCH 24TH, 1829.

"The interest of the country demands that the 4th Auditor's office shall be filled with men of business, and not with babbling politicians. Partisan feelings shall not enter here if I can keep them out. To others belong the whole business of electioneering. To me and my clerks other duties are assigned. Them I shall endeavor to discharge in the spirit of reform which has made Gen. Jackson President. Vain I may be, proud I am, that the President has given me an opportunity to aid him in proving that reform is not to apply merely to a change of men. Henceforth, assiduously devoted to my official duties, I shall leave my enemies and his to their freedom of speech and the press, resting my claims to public confidence on my acts.

Very respectfully, your friend, &c.
AMOS KENDALL.

To I. MUNROE."

SECOND LETTER.

"*Washington, April* 28*th*, 1834.

"DEAR SIR: I take the liberty to enclose you certain proposals, which speak for themselves. The People need only correct information, and the proposed paper will give it on the cheapest terms. It is intended to reach every neighborhood in the Union, and it is peculiarly desirable that it should be circulated through all Kentucky. It will render essential service in all your elections. Will you take the trouble, for the sake of our good cause, to raise a subscription in your quarter, to make a speedy return of names and money. The time for action is at hand.

The President is well, and in excellent spirits. I do not doubt that the People, whom he has so honestly served, will triumphantly sustain him.

With great respect, yours, truly,
AMOS KENDALL."

No. 5. *Retrenchment*, too, was among the promises—there were too many officers living upon the public crib, fattening on the people, they must be reduced. This humbug, also told excellently well at the elections. Like the rest, too, it has been fulfilled. The officers have been increased in every department of the Government.

No. 6. *Economy*—was probably the most conspicuous in this list of humbugs. Gen. Jackson was to bring back the Government to the halycon days of simplicity and economy. The humbug succeeded to a charm—the People were exasperated at the extravagance of Mr. Adams, and economy was loudly demanded as a national want. Jackson came into power, and under his glorious reign the expenses of the Government, have been *economized from thirteen millions*, the maximum in Mr. Adams's time, to *twenty-one millions*, the actual expenses of last year!

No. 7. The next humbug in order of time, was the glorious achievement of the payment of the Public Debt, by and through the sole exertions, wisdom and cunning of Gen. Jackson. It was made manifest, that Gen. Jackson was born for the express purpose of relieving the People from this burthen, that none of it had been paid till he came into power, that no arrangement whatever was previously made for paying it, and that he himself was paying it off out of his own private estate. This was a glorious humbug, and told well at the second election. It begins now, however, to be generally understood, that Gen. Jackson is not paying off this debt with his own money—that the whole system of the sinking fund was arranged long before he was thought off for the Presidency, that the debt is paid with the public money, and that Mr. Adams paid off *forty five millions* during his four years. The humbug has had its day.

No 8. The splendid diplomatic achievements, the successful negotiations, of General Jackson, cannot be forgotton in this list of humbugs. They covered him with a "blaze of glory" about the time of his last election, and what was more to the purpose, gained him a good many votes. There was the West India arrangement, which abandoned the carrying trade to the British—then there was Mr. Rives's treaty with France, which abandoned twenty millions of dollars for *five millions*, and which we are likely to lose through a splendid piece of diplomatic vanity on the part of the negotiator. There were also some small matters adjusted with Denmark, Brazil, Naples, &c. which have been magnificently exaggerated, and part of which were settled by Ministers appointed by Mr. Adams.

These humbugs are now worn out. The People universally began to find that they were sheer humbugs to buy votes; the days of mountebankship, of trick, and chicanery, appeared to be drawing to a close, and so gross was the deformity of Jacksonism when divested of its Harlequin robes, that it was evident some new humbug must be got up, or the whole machinery would sink under the execrations of an abused and injured People. Something must be devised to excite the passions and drown the reason of the People—something to divert them from the naked realities of Jacksonism. Then arose Humbug

No. 9. The BANK MONSTER—this has been the most lucky conception of the whole family of humbugs. It is worth all the rest. It is the parent indeed of a whole litter of little humbugs. The Bank is a Monster, an Aristocracy, a Monopoly; it interferes in elections, bribes printers, corrupts Congress, subjects us to the sway of Foreign Capitalists and British noblemen, and threatens to ingulph in its tremendous stomach the liberties of a whole People! This humbug has succeeded gloriously—the people have joined pell mell with General Jackson in hunting down this Chimera and rescuing their almost devoured liberties from its grasp. Talk of Don Quixotte and the Windmill, St. George and the Dragon, Hercules and the Hydra, or any other authentic exploit, ancient or modern, and how ineffably insignificant do these achievements appear compared with this combat of General Jackson and the Bank Monster! Happy humbug! Exquisite gullibility! how admirably do you work together, and enable General Jackson to conceal the fatal stabs he is aiming at the Constitution. From this fruitful device flows another and the last humbug, namely:

No. 10. The Gold humbug—or the golden age revived—General Jackson has restored it. Every man's pocket is to be filled with Gold—it is to "flow up our rivers," and men will have nothing to do but fish for it, or pick it up in the streets. "In eight or nine months from this time, says that chaste and veritable organ, the Globe—every substantial citizen will have *a long silken purse of fine open net work*, through the interstices of which the yellow gold will shine and glitter—every substantial man's wife and daughter will *travel upon gold!*" Now who would not be a substantial citizen with a long silk purse filled with yellow boys, or what lady of our acquaintance would not like to be a substantial man's wife or daughter travelling on gold! We insinuate nought against our fair countrywomen, for we believe them to be the very best countrywomen in the world; but we have read of mother Eve, and of Danae's golden shower, and we say, that if our "wives and daughters" resist this temptation and do not turn Jacksonmen *en masse*, the sex will forever stand redeemed from the imputations which scribblers have been pleased to lavish upon them.

Such, in brief, has been the reign and progress of Humbug under Jackson. One humbug has followed another in quick succession, like the figures in a magic lantern—each is thrown aside when it has lost its power to dupe the people—and now the whole stock in trade of the party is limited to the Bank and the Gold humbugs. They will have their day; but that day will be brief; it cannot be that the reign of Charlatanism is to be perpetual in this country; the people will awaken to a full consciousness of the mountebank tricks, the gross quackery, by which they have been cheated into a forgetfulness of their best and highest interests: and when they do awake, we may then hope that the lesson they have been taught will be effectual for the preservation and permanence of our happy institutions.

POST OFFICE FACTS.

Maj. Barry reiterates, in his late address to the public, what had been previously asserted by the minority of the Senate's committee in their counter-report, that the salary of James F. Robinson (brother of the Senator from Illinois, which Senator was one of the white-washing minority,) was increased, by an extra allowance, from $1000 to $4000, in consequence of an increased despatch of his mail between Cincinnati, Ohio, and Georgetown, Kentucky, two hours per diem, and *running in the night instead of the day*. Well, the last Cincinnati Gazette informs us that there is not one word of truth in this statement; and publishes the certificate of Mr. Abraham Jonas, corroborated by Mr. G. P. Theobald, both living on the route, stating that "it is a *day route*, and has *never been a night route*, since the present contractors had any thing to do with it"—and also, that the time employed in running the route is now the same that it has always been since J. F. Robinson had the contract! Why, then, was the contract price of Robinson augmented from $1000 to $4000? The reason assigned by the Post Master General is shown to be false—and, until some other is furnished, we must presume it to be, like some of the other extra allowances, a mere gratuity—for what purpose given, we leave for others to infer, our present object being to state facts, not to make arguments.

2. It appears, from the Report of the Post Office committee, the truth of which in this particular is not questioned, that the sum allowed to Shadrach Penn, a talented Editor in Louisville (Ken.) for "blanks, paper and twine" from Sept. 1831, to Sept. 1833, *two years*, was $9,566 36.—The editor of the Cincinnati Gazette, who had this job under Mr. Adams's administration, states, that his account for these articles for a little more than *four years*, viz: from Jan. 1, 1825, to May 1829, was $2,627 33. It would seem, from this, that the demand for "blanks, paper and twine" has greatly increased within the last four years; or else that Mr. Penn's editorial labors deserved a large "extra allowance."

3. Among those who *protested* ("like master like man,") against the truth of the Report of the majority of the Senate's committee was F. P. Blair, the editor of the Globe, who complained that the state of his accounts had been misrepresented and falsified—very decent language, by the way, *from the King's printer*, to a co-ordinate branch of the government! In this protest, Mr. Blair states that he advertised 2044 mail routes in the New England States—Mr. Knight took the trouble to count them, and found that there were only 1039,—about one half! He also alleges that he advertised 836 in New York, which, on being counted in like manner, dwindled down to 335—not one half! "And this man (says Mr. Knight) accuses the committee of wilful misrepresentation!"

4. F. P. Blair, the Globe man, states in his *protest*, that his charges for advertising were no higher than those of Gales & Seaton, when the latter gentlemen were in favor with the P. O. Department. Mark, how a plain tale shall put him down. Mr. Clayton in his speech on Post Office affairs, says—"Since the committee discovered that there was such a paper (as Blair's protest) on the files of the Senate, they ordered three printers, Mr. Force, Mr. Donoho and Mr. Rives (Blair's own foreman) to ascertain the rates at which he printed this advertisement, and to say whether the prices paid were enormous: They have reported to us under oath, that the actual charge for the same advertisement in the National Intelligencer, is $2,762 37½, for which Blair received $8,838 50; making a difference of $5,623 12½ beyond the former price for this single job." Yet Mr. F. P. Blair complains that the committee were guilty of falsehood in charging that he received extraordinary prices for his work! Why those charges should have been thus beyond all precedent, we cannot imagine, except it be that he, like Penn, deserved and needed a few "extra allowances."

No wonder that the administration presses are anxious to smother facts like these, by the parrot cry of the "Bank! Bank! Bank!" They cannot, however, succeed in concealing it from the public eye. "The offence is rank—it smells to heaven!" The corruption is reeking hot—its steaming odour fills the country, from one end of the Union to the other.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

Extract from a letter dated Baltimore, July 25, 1834.

"The display upon the Rail-Road here on Sunday last, exceeded any thing of the kind I have ever seen. I walked out to the Depot, where I met the train from the West; it consisted of 14 cars, amongst which were three, each running on eight wheels, the longest carrying 100 passengers, and the other two about 60 or 70 each. The remaining eleven cars were of various dimensions, carrying from 18 to 40 passengers each, making the whole number, as I was informed, more than 600 persons. This immense load was drawn by a single engine, at the rate of 15 miles an hour, with perfect ease.

It would have required 60 of our ordinary stage-coaches, 240 horses, and 60 drivers, to convey this number of passengers 8 or 9 miles an hour upon our best turnpike roads; and yet the whole was carried at nearly double that speed by one engineer and one fireman, and at an expense which, I learn, is estimated not to exceed 16 or 17 dollars per day, including the cost of fuel and repairs."

The following affecting incident is related in the New York Commercial Advertiser:

Come Father!—Turning the corner of Church and Warren streets the other evening, our attention was arrested by the tender and plaintive exclamation of a young female voice—"Come father—do, do come!" We turned, and there stood a man, respectably-looking and comfortably clad, holding by one hand on the railing, and supported by a little girl, his daughter, on the other side. She was tenderly entreating a drunken father to go home. He started off, the child clinging to his side, and as he reeled and almost fell into the gutter, the little thing literally braced herself against the pavement, and held him up. She still supported him as he staggered to and fro, until we turned from the painful spectacle! What a beautiful commentary this upon the affection of a daughter, and what a loathsome one upon the sin of drunkenness! "Oh, that man should put an enemy into his mouth to steal away his brains."

Fortune.—"I believe that no man with a very large fortune or estate can be truly happy. It is a strange enigma, but it is true, that he feels no wants but the want of happiness in those very blessings which other men covet. I believe that the nobleman is happier than his sovereign; I believe that the farmer is happier than his lord; and I believe that a truly virtuous servant is the happiest of all. The principal reason for this seems to be, that what costs us dearest we are sure to estimate highest. We receive the choicest gifts of Providence with indifference unless they are obtained with difficulty. The sweetest dishes, the richest wines, the softest beds, cloy the appetite, unless they are obtained with some difficulty—nay *only* cloy the appetite and fatigue the senses of him who can always procure them. There is infinitely more enjoyment in that state in which relaxation is festivity, in which the coarsest food has the seasoning—and in this rests happiness. Now, in this particular the poor man has greatly the advantage over the rich, who has no occasion and is under no obligation to labor.

He has certain stated periods, after short intervals, at which his enjoyments return; and they are the sweeter, that he has labored to procure them. This is happiness which never cloys, which brings along with it its full measure of contentment, and which does not distract its possessor, either by a multitude of objects or by unsubstantial hopes. A man born to a large fortune has his relish for true enjoyment corrupted from his infancy. He has no restraints on his pursuits after happiness, except those which convince him, at the same time, that it is not to be found. His extensive possessions only diminish hope, without supplying contentment. We ought, then, to deliberate calmly and seriously, whether it would add to our comforts to have every wish of our hearts gratified as soon as it is formed. Let us consult our reason and experience, and say whether disappointment in some things, and expectation in others, are not necessary ingredients in human happiness. The more that fortune places us above danger and want, the less qualified are we to enjoy her favors. Abundance may increase, but never can remove chagrin and disappointment; it even makes them more intolerable in proportion as we might have avoided them, while the ease with which we may command enjoyment opens to us endless prospects of pleasure which we can never realise."

Ettrick Shepherd.

Prophecy and Fulfilment.—Judge Story, of the United States Supreme Court, writes in his Commentaries, published long before the publication of the Post Office frauds, that "IF EVER THE PEOPLE ARE TO BE CORRUPTED, OR THEIR LIBERTIES ARE TO BE PROSTRATED, THIS ESTABLISHMENT WILL FURNISH THE MOST FACILE MEANS, AND BE THE EARLIEST EMPLOYED TO ACCOMPLISH SUCH A PURPOSE!" At the time of its first publication this prophetic sentence of the sagacious commentator on our institutions was passed unnoticed, but the surprising fulfilment of the prediction brings it to our observation.

Newark Daily Adv.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

Post Office Retrenchment.—The proposals for carrying the mails in this State, for the next four years, commencing on the first day of January next, have been published in the Globe, and re-appear, by authority, in the *Newbern Sentinel* of the 1st instant. We have glanced through this long advertisement and though we have neither time nor space for numerous details, we cannot forbear to remark that retrenchment has been visited upon us with no sparing hand.

In the extreme eastern section, the line of four horse post coaches, from Norfolk, by Elizabeth City, Hertford, Edenton, Plymouth, Washington and Newbern, to Wilmington, whence it extended to Charleston, will, after the 1st of January next, terminate at Newbern, and be *cut down* to a two horse stage. From *Tarborough* to *Fayetteville*, the line of tri-weekly four horse coaches will be succeeded by a weekly horse mail. In the centre of the State, we have not been forgotten. The mail from *Raleigh* to *Salisbury*, conveyed at present in *four horse post coaches, twice a week*, and which has been carried either in stages or coaches for the last fifteen years, will hereafter gladden the eyes of the community by a *weekly* visitation on *horseback*. The mail to *Oxford*, instead of being transported twice a week, in a two horse stage, is to become a horse mail; and even the great daily mail from North to South, between *Warrenton* and *this place*, is to be carried in a coach, *wagon* or *cart* at the option of the contractor. Poor *Salem*, in the *middle West*, fares still more badly. The signs of the times indicate that this pretty village will shortly cease to contain a *distributing* post office. The bi-weekly line of two horse post coaches from thence, by Huntsville, Statesville, Morganton and Rutherfordton, to Greenville, S. C. is to give place to a *weekly horse mail*. The same change is to take place on the route from Salem to Salisbury; and the only facility, in the way of stages, which will be left to our Moravian friends, so far as we can discover, is to be a "neat post wagon," drawn by two horses, and which will twice a week take Salem in its way from Greensborough to Wilkesborough. But our tale of woes does not end here.—The extreme west seems to be considered as especially worthy of any thing else than *extra allowances*, and our friends in Burke (the contumacious "pot house politicians!") are remembered with a vengeance. At the commencement of the present year, there was a line of four horse post coaches, running twice a week by way of Rutherford to Greenville, S. C. a second similar line from thence by way of Statesville to Salem; a third from thence to Asheville; a fourth to Wilkesborough; and a two horse stage from thence (weekly, we believe) to Lincolnton. At the commencement of the next year, they will have neither coach, stage, "wagon nor cart," but the less complicated machinery of a horse mail, and, with a single exception, but a weekly visit, at an easy pace, from that noble quadruped.

The only increase of patronage with which we are greeted, is the increased speed with which the mail is to be carried between Lincolnton and Asheville, *via* Rutherfordton, and an additional weekly arrival. The mail will be conveyed twice a week in two horse stages, and will be but two days in its transit from Salisbury, by Lincolnton and Rutherfordton, to Asheville—a distance of 135 miles. Hence we suppose that this will constitute an important link of the main line from Raleigh to Tennessee, and that Salisbury will claim to supersede Salem as distributing post office.

To what source the good people of Lincolnton are indebted for this "*extra allowance*," we know not, unless it be for the invaluable services rendered and to be rendered by their Representative, Mr. Connor, in his complicated capacity of Chairman of two Post Office committees, demanding great vigilance "in season and out of season," (in session and out of session.)

It is a fact, of which we are justly proud, that while North Carolina, with ready hand and patriotic zeal, has ever been prompt to contribute her full share towards the support of the General Government, she has always disdained the sordid business of seeking after its "loaves and fishes;" but in her scrupulous adherence to a principle so worthy of an independent and high-minded people, she has exhibited too much apathy upon the subject of her just deserts; and while, therefore, others less modest, receive not only their due, but all the patronage that the Government can bestow, her claims are disregarded, and "the little that she hath is taken away."

At a late party Convention held at Haverhill, out of twelve Delegates from Newburyport, *eight* were custom-house officers, holding eleven distinct offices. So much for "the correction of those abuses that have brought the patronage of the Federal Government into conflict with the freedom of elections," which was one of the objects of those who combined to overturn the late pure and elevated Administration of the Government. In the government of Great Britain, corrupt and venal as its elections are said to be, all such officers, and all postmasters, &c., are excluded by law from voting at elections at all.—*Nat. Int.*

Mr. Rufus Fisher, of Dedham, Mass. employed in the paper mill of Mr. Paul Ellis, received a wound in the arm, two or three weeks since, by the accidental discharge of a gun. He appeared to be doing well, but on Thursday he complained of soreness in the cheek bones, which proved to be lock jaw, and on Monday he died in dreadful agony. This man appears to have been the sport of fortune. His skull has been fractured twice; several times he has been severely cut and bruised in his limbs, and about a year since, while blasting rocks, he was blown up and severely injured, having from that time nearly lost the use of his left hand.

STEAMBOAT INCIDENT.

FROM THE JONESBOROUGH (TENN.) REPUBLICAN.

The small-boat put off to take in three passengers who had made signals from the shore—a gentleman and two ladies, whose shawls and ribbons fluttered in the fierce wind like the quivering of a brilliant flag at a mast-head. The bay was exceedingly rough, and the white caps careered all over the watery expanse like the flashing manes of a troop of wild horses. None but a heroine, or one totally ignorant of the danger, would have ventured upon such a surf. The boat was manned by two stout seamen only; and after taking in the passengers, and pulling out a few rods from the shore, it lay tossing like a fishing cork upon the rough sea, making little or no progress towards the steamboat. The sturdy rowers, taking long and strong pulls, bent their entire strength to the oars, and the gentleman leaving the ladies whose hands he had hitherto held, lent his aid to the oarsman nearest to him. This moment decided the struggle! The united strength of the two, aided by a huge wave which struck the boat on its side, threw it off its balance, and dipping deep into the water it capsized, and the little crew were delivered over to the mercy of the billows! A shrill shriek went wildly over the waters; a band-box, cloak, and hat were visible, floating high upon the surge, but for a moment nothing else, the keel of the boat excepted, was to be seen. Unfortunately no other small craft was attached to the steamboat; and although she immediately wheeled round and ran up to the relief of the sufferers, yet several precious minutes elapsed before this could be effected. When we came up, one of the oarsmen was dragging an elderly woman upon the keel of the capsized boat; the other was making the best of his way towards the steamboat, taking especial care of his own safety in the first place; while carried to some distance by a refluent wave, I saw for a moment, distinctly, the features of a beautiful girl, pale indeed with alarm, yet expressing a perfect consciousness of her situation, and beaming with the hope and the courage of a bold heart. She was supported nobly by the young man, her companion, who struggled strongly with the strong waves; I say I saw all this but a moment, for the next instant they went down into the trough of the sea, and a succeeding surge dipped their heads in the water far out of sight.

Three horrible minutes elapsed, and again they rose to the surface; the young lady's arm twined closely round her companion's neck, while, with his left arm around her waist, he grasped the faithless element, convulsively, with his right. Boxes, planks, ropes, &c. were now thrown out to aid them to the boat, but so very rough were the waves, that all this was totally unavailing, and they seemed inevitably perishing—that beautiful girl and that noble boy—when a sturdy old tar, a passenger in the boat, taking the end of a small cord in his teeth, and directing one of the crew to hold the other end, plunged into the boiling waters, and dashing them aside like a giant, swam to the sinking pair, laid his strong grasp on the young man's arm, and hallooing to the crew to pull in, they were drawn to the side of the steam boat, and lifted on deck, seemingly, at the last gasp of life! The same experiment brought in the old lady and her preserver, who had managed, until relieved, to retain their hold upon the keel of the capsized boat. When the young lady came to herself, (which she did in a few minutes,) she looked about her with a wild glance, and asked for her mother; with a cry of wild joy they rushed into each other's arms: and various as was the crowd that witnessed this scene upon the deck of that boat, not an individual but seemed to regard it with the deepest feeling.

The young lady again looked up from her mother's bosom, with even a more alarmed glance than before, until her eye fell upon the very handsome features of the young man who had been the companion of her danger; and although I cannot, in relating this *real* little incident, adopt the style of the novelist, and say that they, too, rushed to each other's embrace, yet such a look of extreme joy as those beautiful eyes suddenly filling with tears as she affectionately held out her hand to the youth, might certainly have served as a model for some of the most touching scenes of romance. The ladies retired to their cabin, and I saw no more of them; but if that young man and that beautiful girl are not married within three months after this event, and if they are not a happy couple, then am I no interpreter of the looks and gestures of passion, and then have I none of the spirit of divination.

Moral influence of History.—It has been remarked by an eminent writer, and with much truth, that it is a fault with most Historians, that they blend so intimately the good and bad characters of the individuals concerning whom they write, that it is difficult to discriminate between them.—Though the reader is sensible that all is not sound, yet what is attractive so insinuates its colors into the whole, that he becomes insensibly to feel interested in their success—he imbibes their views, sympathises with them in their difficulties and dangers, triumphs with them in their success, and becomes at length so dazzled with the splendor of their exploits and the elevation to which they rise, that if not absolutely enamoured with their very vices, they are in a great measure lost to his view. A false notion of *greatness*, unconnected with virtue, is thus acquired, and the detestation of crime is so lessened by the lustre of daring achievements, as to plead for its excuse.

What characters in general have been the theme of the Historic pen? Examine, and where we find one page devoted to the reign of just and peaceful Rulers, which, like the tranquil seasons of nature, impart health and cheerfulness to every thing around, we shall find volumes dedicated to the mighty troublers of the earth, the hurricanes of war and conquest, which deform the fair face of nature, and in their progress sweep whole nations to the grave. Men have been deified and sainted, not for the *goodness* but the *greatness* of their actions; not for their endeavors to improve and civilize mankind, by the introduction of mild and equitable laws, but for an inordinate and selfish spirit of ambition and aggrandizement.—*Ral. Reg.*

The Springs.—These fountains of health are beginning to engage the thoughts of the valetudinarian and the followers of pleasure; and as the Mercury rises in the Thermometer, the number of their visitants rapidly augments. At Shocco, we understand there is considerable company, which is daily increasing. The Stage from Raleigh to the North goes every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by the way of this agreeable watering place, thus affording a convenient opportunity to such as are disposed to visit it.

The Virginia Springs, we learn, are crowded to overflowing.—*Ral. Reg.*

From the Salisbury Watchman.

THE WEST WILL ACT!—We did not in a late number of our paper make the assertion lightly, when we said that the majority of the Freemen of North Carolina would petition but once more to the Legislature for assistance in reforming our Constitution: We were well assured of a stern determination of the Western people—to *come up to the scratch* without the intervention of the Assembly, in case they should again give us a stone when we ask them for a fish. Since the appearance of that article, this determination has been repeated and re-echoed with a spirit and energy that nothing can repress. Meetings have been lately held—presentments made by Grand Juries, and private assurances have been given us on this subject, that confirm us to the uttermost in the assertion that WE WILL GO AHEAD without the Legislature, if they refuse to go with, and direct us in this new and difficult path. The last numbers of the RUTHERFORDTON SPECTATOR, the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER, and RALEIGH REGISTER, have borne witness that we have in this matter, *told the naked truth*. We now call upon the other papers of this State who have the means of knowledge on this subject, TO SAY, whether this be not the settled determination of the Western people? If this be the fact, it is but right that our Eastern friends should know it in time, in order that they may take measures to anticipate the evils of an irregular mode.

FOR THE WATCHMAN.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Lincoln County.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—July Sessions, 1834.

The Grand Jurors for the County aforesaid, present to the serious consideration of their fellow citizens of the State:

That our present Constitution is grossly unequal, unjust, and incompatible with every principle of Republicanism.

That petitions and memorials praying for a redress of grievances, have, at different times been presented to the representatives of the people in the General Assembly.

That at the last elections, thirty thousand of the qualified voters of the State, voted that the "Constitution ought to be amended," and that only two thousand voted against it.

That the voice of the people, thus clearly expressed by a majority of fifteen to one, of the persons actually voting, and nearly two thirds of all persons entitled to vote, was formally made known to the last Legislature, and that the wishes and instructions of the majority of the people thus manifested, were wilfully unattended to, and disobeyed.

We request the worshipful Court now setting, to cause this presentment to be duly certified by the Clerk, and transmitted to his excellency the Governor of the State, to be laid before the next Legislature.

In behalf of the freemen of this county, we suggest to the citizens of those Counties oppressed by the inequality of the present Constitution, the propriety of bringing this subject to the attention of the next Legislature, and of the people, by similar presentments. If the instructions of the people are again unattended to, and disobeyed, if the people petition, vote, and present, through their Grand Juries in vain, it will then be for freemen to decide whether they are not called upon to take the matter into their own hands, and redress their grievances as freemen should, and as freemen can.

In Testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, this 26th July, 1834.

RICHARD PROCTOR, FOREMAN.

JOHN KILLION,	GEO. SHOOK,
JAS HARWELL,	HENRY BEANICK,
THO'S BEATTY,	THO'S WILSON,
ALEX. WEIR,	HENRY KISTLER,
AMOS ROBERSON,	JOHN FRY,
JACOB FRY,	JNO. CARPENTER,
DAN'L HUFFMAN,	D. SETTLEMYER.

I, Miles W. Abernathy, Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, of said County of Lincoln, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a correct copy from the original, by order of Court.

M. W. ABERNATHY, CLERK.

A Family Tyrant.—The Duke of Somerset, in the reign of Queen Anne, was deemed the proudest man in her Majesty's dominions. His servants had to obey him by signs. His Duchess having once familiarly tapped him on the shoulder with her fan, he turned upon her, with an indignant countenance, and gave her this rebuke: "My first Duchess was a Percy, and she never took such a liberty with me." His children obeyed his mandates with profound respect, the two youngest daughters being accustomed, every afternoon, to stand and watch alternately while he slept. Once the Lady Charlotte, being tired, sat down. The morose father awoke, and vowed he would make her remember her want of decorum. He accordingly left her, by his will, 20,000 pounds less than her sister.

What a mortifying idea does it give of human nature, to see that so great a friend to Civil and Religious Liberty could be such a *tyrant in his own family*. To see that the man who could relinquish a lucrative employment at Court, and an honorable situation in the Army, rather than countenance a weak Monarch in making an inroad on the British Constitution, should himself be so insensible to the charities and endearments of domestic life; and that he who was hailed by William III. and George I. as one of their best friends, should, when in retirement, act so diametrically opposite to his own principles!

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

ELECTIONS.—At the request of a correspondent, we furnish the following statement of the times at which the different elections are held in the several States, believing that the information will be acceptable to our readers at the present moment, when the approaching elections are looked forward to with such intense anxiety. Elections are held in August and April in Rhode Island. Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, on the first Monday in *August*. In Maine, on the second Monday, and in Vermont, on the first Tuesday in *September*. In Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Ohio, on the second Tuesday; in Maryland and Georgia, on the first Monday, and in South Carolina, on the second Monday of *October*. New York, Delaware, and Massachusetts elections do not take place until November.

The elections in the State of North Carolina, are commonly held in *August*; that of Tennessee occurs on the first Tuesday of *August*, and the elections in Louisiana have just transpired.

The above are all the elections that will occur this year. Connecticut and Virginia not voting until April, and New Hampshire in March.

Supreme Court.—Thomas N. Herndon, of Lincolnton, has been admitted to the practice of Law in the County Courts. Since our last, Opinions have been delivered in the following cases:

Ruffin, Chief Justice, delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Leigh *v.* Williams, Admr., from Pasquotank, reversing the judgment below and ordering a new trial. Also, in the case of Featherstone *v.* Mills, from Buncombe, reversing the judgment below and rendering a judgment for the Defendant. Also, in the case of Den dem Avery *v.* Rose, from Burke, reversing the judgment below and rendering judgment for the Defendant. Also, in the case of Littlejohn *v.* Isler, from Granville, overruling the exception taken to the Commissioner's Report and making a final decree.

Daniel, Judge, delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Crow *v.* Holland's heirs from Haywood, reversing the judgment below and rendering a judgment in favor of the defendant. Also, in the case of Bradley *v.* Souther, from Rutherford, reversing the judgment below, and rendering a judgment in favor of the Defendant. Also, in the case of Greenlee *v.* Tate's heirs, from Burke, reversing the judgment below and rendering a judgment for the Defendant.—Also, in the case of Braghill *v.* Wm. W. Welborn, from Wilkes, affirming the judgment below. Also, in the case of Daniel Shipman *v.* Jonathan Meares and others, from Bladen, affirming the judgment below. Also, in the case of Hardy Bryan *v.* Washington and others from Jones, affirming the judgment below.

Gaston, Judge, delivered the Opinion of the Court against the prayer in the petition of the Defendant, in the case of Nathan Chaffin *v.* John A. Chaffin, to reverse the interlocutory order for a sequestration, and to deliver up the bond executed in pursuance thereof.

Bank Concerns.—The Globe states that the Bank of the United States have determined to retain in their own hands, of the Government deposites, the protest damages on the French draft. This is made an occasion for abusing the Bank. But it is unjust. The Bank cannot sue the Government, and the Government can sue the Bank. In this mode the legal right can be settled by the courts of justice. Has not the Bank the common right of every citizen to litigate its claims in the courts of the country?

Cincinnati Daily Gazette.

New-Orleans, July 21.—A duel was fought on Saturday, on the opposite side of the river, at which, it is said, several hundred spectators were present.

We understand that the proprietors of the Steam Ferry Boat, offer a premium of one hundred dollars, to every individual who will kick up a row, and decide it by burning powder on the same spot as that of yesterday. A few such duels, he thinks, will make his fortune.

The place is very convenient, both for combatants and spectators, as carriage hire is saved, and we are informed that there is a spacious building, where the spectators may sit secured from the effects of the sun, and where all kinds of refreshments will hereafter be served.

To make the thing take, one or two days notice of each affair, should be bruited abroad, and at the Coffee Houses.

Louisiana Advertiser.

Our readers may form an idea of the extent to which the City of Richmond is prepared to supply the prime staple of life, from the fact that two milling establishments for manufacturing flour in that city, are adequate to turn out from 800 to 900 barrels per day. We learn from the Richmond Whig, that the Gallego Mills started upon the new crop of wheat on Monday last, with the full force of *twenty pair of stones*, and all the requisite machinery. There are besides, four pair, of smaller diameter, for dressing the wheat before it passes to the 20 pair, to be converted into flour. Haxall's mills also commenced operation on Tuesday, with fourteen pair of burrs, and will shortly increase the number to eighteen, independent of rubbers. These extensive works, we are informed, have been erected at a cost of probably $350,000; and the highly approved quality of the flour manufactured by them, is a guarantee of a constant demand from abroad for the immense quantities of the article which they are capable of manufacturing.—*Norfolk Herald.*

The Courier of Friday morning gives the following interesting incident, said to have occurred on board the De Witt Clinton.—While on "the point of leaving the wharf, some person handed an infant to a gentleman on board, who, supposing the mother to be near, very readily accepted the charge. In a minute the boat was under way for Albany. The gentleman, having very patiently waited for the mother to relieve him from his little burthen, began to feel some alarm at the delay. He ran from stem to stern offering to every person his unlooked for legacy, but could find no one disposed to accept it. As a last resort he applied to the captain for relief. Orders were instantly given to put the vessel about, and in a few moments she was on her return to the city. In passing the steamboat New London, they were hailed from that vessel, and asked if there was a strange infant on board. On replying in the affirmative, they were informed that a lady was in great distress for the loss of her child, which, to the infinite relief of its temporary guardian, was soon restored to the arms of its delighted mother."

S. Cowden, *alias* Wm. Collins, who has been confined for some months in the corporation jail of Fredericksburg, Virginia, on a charge of presenting a forged check for $9,600 on the branch of the Bank of Virginia, in that place, made his escape, for the second time, on Saturday morning last, about nine o'clock, and by the last accounts had not been retaken.

Cholera in Illinois.—A letter to Mr. Samuel Perry, of Newark, postmarked Pekin, Luzerne Co. July 9, communicates the painful intelligence of the sudden death of his two sons and one of their wives. They were both young men, and were educated in this town, the one as a physician, and the other to the bar. On the first page of the letter Dr. Perry writes: "We are all sick. My wife died with the cholera, and *the whole town is sick*. James and myself have a very severe diarrhœa, and what the termination will be God only knows."

Norfolk, July 29.—We understand that the Hon. John Tyler, one of the Finance Committee, appointed to examine into the condition of the *U. S. Bank*, visited the Branch in this Borough on Saturday last, and was engaged from an early hour until near dinner time, in examining the books of the Institution, which were freely and without reserve exhibited to him. We also learn, that several merchants of this place have received from the same gentleman circular letters, containing numerous interesting inquiries, in connexion with the state of the currency and of exchanges. Those letters are addressed alike to opponents and friends of the Bank, and we entertain no doubt, but the information sought for, will be well calculated to elicit truth.

It is known that Mr. Tyler is opposed to the Bank on constitutional grounds. We know that he is neither debtor nor stockholder in that institution, and no man will accuse *him* of being one of the feed counsel. The friends of the Bank are willing to abide the strictest investigation of the Hon. Senator, and the enemies of the Bank may rest assured, that every thing done improperly by that institution, will be fully exposed in the open face of day.—*Beacon.*

Our surmises concerning a probable deficit in the revenue of the U. States, in consequence of the reduction of importations, (the effect of the 'experiment,') are strengthened by every day's information. We learn from the Journal of Commerce, of Saturday last, that though there has been an increase of the number of *arrivals* of dry goods cargoes at the port of New York during the first seven months of the present year, compared with the same portion of the last year, "the amount of goods is undoubtedly less, the cargoes, on an average, having been lighter." The same paper states that an arrival at New York last week from Carthagena brings $25,000 in specie, and adds as follows: "The receipts of specie, however, have come to be rather an uninteresting matter. We "have plenty of it already, and with the certainty of having a great deal more very soon." That is, a great deal of specie is coming in, as returns for exports, instead of the usual freights of foreign goods. The consequence of this unusual importation of specie will be, we suppose, to reduce at the coming season the amount of exportation of our domestic products, by just so much as the amount of *departing specie* which will take the place of them in remittances to Europe.—*Nat. Int.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
2d August, 1834. }

The following Banks, in addition to those heretofore mentioned, have been selected by the Secretary of the Treasury, as depositories of the public money:

The Moyamensing Bank, in the county of Philadelphia.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Michigan, at Detroit.—*Globe.*

Health of the City.—By the official report of the City Inspector, the interments in this city last week were 248. Of this number, 112 were under one year of age, and 20 between one and two. *Thirty-nine died of consumption*, 30 of convulsions, 11 by drinking cold water, 25 of Infantile flux, 6 of cholera morbus, 9 of apoplexy, and there were 3 sudden deaths. No deaths by any malignant or epidemic diseases are reported, though there is but little doubt that several cases have since occured, which were very difficult to distinguish from Cholera Asphyxia. The Journal of Commerce observes, that the number of deaths is greater than has occurred in one week since 1832, and adds:

"There is, however, nothing alarming in this unusual number; as it includes the many individuals who died on Saturday and Sunday, July 26th and 27th, from excessive heat and drinking cold water; while of the rest, 132 are under two years of age. Six died of common cholera morbus, but none of Asiatic Cholera. Of the whole number, 84 were interred in St. Patrick's Cathedral burying-ground, and 42 in Potters Field."

New York American.

Mr. Lawson, Street Inspector of the first ward, died yesterday after a short illness, attended with symptoms resembling cholera. His residence was at No. 1 Front street.

New York American.

Montreal, July 29.—The hopes generally entertained at the end of last week of the disappearance of the prevailing malady, were sadly disappointed by a serious increase of mortality on Saturday, Sunday and yesterday, which deprived us of several most valued and estimable members of the community. We are gratified in being able to state that a most favorable change in the general health has manifested itself to day, fewer cases, and those of a less severe description, having been seen by our leading physicians for the last twenty four hours.

Medical Responsibility in France.—The visigoths had a law, that if a Physician were called in to a case, and took charge of it, he was bound to effect a cure. If the patient died, the physician was immediately delivered up to the friends of the deceased, that they might do what they liked with him. Some of the French journalists complain piteously that the laws affecting the profession in France at the present day are not less severe. A case lately occurred at Evreux, in which a M. Thouret Noroy, in consequence of alleged malpractice, by accidentally injuring the brachial artery, so as to render amputation necessary, was mulcted in heavy damages; and having appealed to a higher tribunal, had 400fr. more laid on him, by way of interest on his former fine.

Medical Recorder.

Small portable steam engines, three feet square, have been invented, says the New York Times, which, at an expense of a tender and one hundred weight of coals per day, lift two tons and a half of brick and mortar daily, to the height of a four story building. The whole apparatus can be carried on a cart.

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, Augus
From Europe.—By the packet sh
bernia, Capt. Wilson, which sailed
Liverpool on the 1st of July, we hav
ceived our regular files of English pape
to the day of her sailing. There is no
of special importance. Spain and Po
are gradually becoming quiet, and the
tion between Holland and Belgium is
said to be on the point of being decid
France, the election returns are gene
in favor of the Government; but almo
the opposition Deputies of eminence, w
had lost their elections in those places w
they were first candidates, had subseque
ly been elected in others. M. Laffit
been returned from Rouen, and two o
places. Odillon Barrot and Dupont
l'Eure have also secured seats.
In England it is now understoo
Parliament will not rise *till the second* w
in August. The debates in that body ar
confined almost exclusively to local ques
tions.
On the complaint of the Lord Chanc
lor, the printer and editor of the Londo
Morning Post had been brought before
House of Peers, for a libel on the Chanc
lor. The printer had been discharged
Mr. Biddleston, the editor, was under
amination when the last accounts came
way.
The subject of Post Office reform
been taken up, and excited considerable
cussion in Parliament.
It appears by the German papers th
the English Mediterranean squadron is
gain making hostile demonstrations again
Turkey, on the surface, but Russia at
bottom, and that a French fleet is hastily
ting up to co-operate.
IRELAND, JUNE 27—*Dreadful affray an*
wholesale Slaughter in Kerry.—One of th
most sanguinary faction fights that ever di
graced this unhappy country, took place
Tuesday at the races of Ballyheag, 13 mil
from Tralee, between two clans, the Co
leens and the Lawlors, who have been
feud above half a century, and still defy b
the law and the gospel, in taking vengean
of each other whenever opportunity off
from generation to generation. Rumor
the intended fight having been in circula
some days previous, and information hav
been given to the country magistrates, th
applied to the officer commanding at Tra
for a force sufficient to keep the peace at t
races. Accordingly, on the day previ
(Monday) a strong detachment of the 6
Regiment with three officers marched fr
Tralee barracks to Ballyheag, and on Tu
day took up a position on the race-grou
on the bank of the river Cashen, to be re
to interfere on the first symptoms of the
pected riot. The two factions soon app
ed on the ground in great numbers, but
mained quiet until the races were over, a
o'clock.
Then the appointed battle began in e
nest on the river strand with sticks a
stones. A gentleman who witnessed t
contest describes it as one of the most s
age and merciless scenes he ever witness
or could imagine to have taken place in
Christian country. The soldiers could
nothing to stem the torrent of fury a
blows that raged on every side. At lea
1,000 men were engaged; for in addition
the resident parties, numbers came fr
miles around to take part in the conflict
gainst men whom they had never seen b
fore; all for the pleasure of a fight.
LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—June
Though the business done in Cotton this we
by private has been to a fair extent, yet, ow
the increased disposition on the part of the h
ers to effect sales, we have to reduce our quo
tions ⅛d per lb generally, more particularly
Brazil and the lower qualities of American. T
Surat offered by auction were sold, to the exte
of two-thirds of what was offered, at the abo
decline. Exporters have taken 3100 America
800 Surat, and 450 Pernam.
MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 30.—The sales sin
Friday have been only to a small extent, not
mounting to more than 4000 bags, of which 5
American are for export.
Sales of the week, 21070 bales. Imports 411
bales.
JULY 1—*Two o'clock.*—There is a very limite
demand for Cotton to-day, and sales will not e
ceed 1600 bales.

From New Grenada.—The brig Montil
la, Capt. Beckman, in 36 days from Cartha
gena, furnishes intelligence of the continua
tion of shocks of earthquakes at Santa Mar
tha. The inhabitants flying in terror an
dismay from the spot. The place almost t
tally destroyed by the violent action of th
earth, which heaved to and fro in a mann
resembling the motion of the sea. At Ca
thagena the shocks were not felt.
N. Y. Evening Star.

The following appropriations were ma
at the late Session of Congress, *for Publ*
Works within this State:
For carrying on the improvement of Ocr
cock Inlet, North Carolina, fifteen thousa
dollars.
For improving Cape Fear river, belo
Wilmington, North Carolina, five thous
two hundred and thirty-four dollars.
For a light boat to be anchored in a prop
place, at or near the mouth of the Roanok
river, N. Carolina, ten thousand dollars.
For completing Fort Macon, (Beaufo
Harbor, North Carolina,) repairing the whar
and dike, and for the protection of the si
of that work, seven thousand dollars.
The Newbern Sentinel says:—"We lea
that the Hon. J. Speight has succeeded
obtaining an appropriation of five thous
dollars for the erection of a Marine Hospi
on the Island of Ocracocke."

A Long Nose.—A Paisley manufactur
having got, by some accident, a severe c
across the nose, and having no court plast
at hand, stuck on his unfortunate probos
one of his gum tickets, on which was the
sual intimation—"Warranted 35 yar
long."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

SDAY EVENING, AUGUST 12, 1834.

ELECTION RETURNS.

VILLE.—James Wyche, S.; Sandy Harris Robert Potter, C.; L. Gilliam, Sheriff. Poll: —Wyche, 407, Memucan Hunt, 259. Com- Harris, 989, Potter, 797, W. S. McClana- Mills Tayloe 97.

KLIN.—John D. Hawkins, S.; William H. and Joseph Maclin, C.

ARREN.—Weldon N. Edwards, S.; John Bragg Thomas J. Judkins, C.

—Samuel L. Arrington, S.; Geo. Boddie, Ford Taylor, C.; Samuel W. W. Vick, Poll: Senate—Arrington, 294, W. W. not a candidate) 216. Commons—Taylor, Boddie, 456, Samuel Brown 383. Sheriff— Green W. Drake 300, John G. Blount,

AYNE.—Gabriel Sherrard, S.; Calvin Coor, W. C. William Thompson, Sheriff.

ASHINGTON.—Charles Phelps, S.; Uriah Swan- and Absalom Davenport, C.

NSTON.—Hillory Wilder, S.; James Tomlin- and Josiah Holder, C.

N OF NEWBERN.—Matthias E. Manley.

UFORT.—John McWilliams, S.; Henry S. and Samuel Smallwood, C. Allen Grist, Shff.

—Alfred Moye, S.; Luke Albritton and J. reeman, C. Howell Albritton, Sheriff.

In these two counties, Beaufort and Pitt, we stand the election turned altogether on Na- Politics, and the gentlemen elected are all de- opponents of the Administration.—*Ral. Reg.*

ost Masters or others friends in the ad- Counties, will please transmit us the liest information of the result of the elec-

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Crops.—A letter to the Editor from a gen- at Wadesborough, says, "Our farm- are all in fine spirits—our crops, both of and Cotton, are more promising than have been for many years."

e have the same flattering account from arts of the state from which we have So that the probability is, that the s will suddenly pass from a state of me scarcity to one of unexampled abun- of the necessaries of life.

We regret to learn from Raleigh, that Mr. S. Drummond has been removed by building Commissioners of the new Cap- from his office as Superintendent. We e not learnt the reasons for this step, but one here will beleive that it is owing to thing of which Mr. D. will have reason be ashamed. As a man and as an Archi- he possesses the undivided respect of people of this place, where he resided eral months, engaged in rebuilding the copal Church.

We also learn that the citizens of Raleigh e very indignant at the removal, and that argest public meeting ever held in that was convened on Thursday last, and strong resolutions passed.

Mr. Bragg, of Warren, (father of Mr. of the House of Commons,) has been inted in Mr. D's place.

Steamer John Walker snagged.—We that on the 6th inst. about 17 miles this place, the steamer John Walker upon a snag in the Channel, and was from sinking by running her on shore the assistance of the boat Washing- which fortunately was near. She was wards sufficiently repaired to proceed to ington, where she is now undergoing She had 100 hogsheads of Molas- deck, which was uninjured.

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mail Contracts.—We give in another an article from the Raleigh Star, on subject of the new Proposals for the mail tracts. In addition to which, we find the Petersburg Constellation, strong (and all appearance just) complaints, that Pe- sburg, and indeed the whole country, are be deprived of the benefits of the mail up- the Rail Road. It appears that instead sending the mail upon the Rail Road, it to return to the old route through Bruns- k, &c. and that there is to be a mail twice a week upon the Rail Road. not to connect with the main southern te. This arrangement accounts for the at which the northern mail is to ar- rive.

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e Trees.—The season is approach- when Shade Trees may be most advan- geously set out. Something has already een done towards the adornment of our eets with trees; but more remains yet to done; and whether we regard comfort or it should be done at once. It has suggested that a row of Trees in the e of the streets would be more useful beautiful than on the margin of the side- The idea is worthy of considera- We understand that some of the streets arleston and Savannah are thus shaded.

Oxford Examiner, in giving the result Granville Election, says, "we have at any time or place witnessed a great- gree of excitement about an election. Public feeling has been for several weeks in a manner that we never wish to e again.—No lives were lost it is true, but e are astonished that it is true; for it was eral impression that some fatal event be the result of the contest. We say in disparagement of the people of ville, for we presume the same causes produce the same effect any where. people of Granville are as quiet and or- as any other community under ordina- stances. The contest was for the ons, and waged chiefly, if not exclu- upon private and personal grounds. rust the feud will now be buried, and lic mind be again restored to its cus- peace and quiet composure.

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good illustration.—Mr. Wilde in a speech says: "Putting down corrup- by employing State Banks in place of Bank of the United States, is like pro- temperance, by establishing five grog shops in place of one wholesale ery.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WHO ARE THEY?

Who are they, That would give to the National Executive all the powers claimed by him over the destinies of a free and independent People?

Who are they, That, although compelled to acknowledge "there is something rotten in the State of Denmark," rather than their love for the man should lose its ardor, would believe that all the defects and mismanagements at the helm of government, should be attributed to the Constitution?

Who are they, That would sooner believe the Constitution wrong than Gen. Jackson?

Who are they, So void of respect for the immortal framers of this chart of American liberty, as to attribute to them a want of wisdom and patriotism, rather than to believe the fallibility of the present Chief Magistrate?

Who are they, That would change the present simplicity of our Government into an elective monarchy; who would pervert the known will of the people and trifle away their liberties for the base consideration of interest,* place and power?

Who are they, That boldly and unblushingly proclaim the tory doctrine, that "there is less to be feared from executive than legislative usurpation," in defiance of the experience of all past ages, and thus attempting to destroy the confidence of the people in a representative government?

Who are they, Professing to be democrats, that are absorbing the sovereignty of the People to add to Executive power and domination?

Who are they, That advocated the same system of national policy, the same principles of monarchy, the same subjection to royal prerogative, during the revolutionary struggles for the freedom and equality of man?

Who are they, That are attempting to deceive and mislead the people—who have made the Bank question, a *party* question, not to establish sound principles but to divert the eye of the public from the dereliction and abuses of the Administration?

Who are they, That call the Bank of the United States a British Bank? Are they honest opponents of the Bank? No, they seek to destroy it for partisan and personal purposes. The genuine, honest and steady opponents of the Bank, the high minded, noble and chivalric democrats of Virginia and the South oppose Jackson and Van Buren.

Who are they, Regardless of the interests of our town, both morally and politically, that have made the approaching election a question of party; at the same time to advance the prospects of their leader, have endeavored to introduce the Van Buren system of political tactics, "stop at nothing to promote your party"?

Who are they, That have propagated reports calculated to array one part of the community against the other, thus exciting the worst feelings of our nature, and disturbing the tranquility of our hitherto peaceable and quiet town?

Who are they, Fearful of their own strength, that have introduced among us, strangers, to take part in questions exclusively of a local character—to discuss and teach, not principles of general government or general policy, but such as relate immediately to ourselves, and affecting the private and public character of individuals unknown to them, but esteemed and revered by us?

And why have they done all this? to elect a Jackson man, because he is a Jackson man, nothing more, to represent the Town of Fayetteville in the next legislature; but the people will make the application, and in the approaching election rush to the preservation of their rights and best interests and mark those who would thus despoil this great social fabrick—let every conscientious man coolly and dispassionately examine the facts of the present contest and I am sure he will spurn the collar, which has under anti-bank pretences been placed on him and resolve first to free the Country from cupidity, misrule and intrigue, and then to determine minor questions.

CIVIS.

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*Vide N. C. Journal, spread eagle, and by authority;—substantial recompense for party services.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

UNITED STATES SHIP VINDICATOR,
Off Charleston Bar, July 30, 1834

E. J. HALE, Esq.—*Sir:* On the morning of the 21st., homeward bound from a cruize off the Cape Verde Islands, in latitude 29. 45 North, longitude 70 West, with a pleasant breeze from the southward, we descried from the deck, a sail on our starboard bow under a press of canvass, standing to the eastward—we bore up to overhaul her, and when within signal distance, ascertained her to be "Old Ironsides," or the U. S. ship Constitution, Commodore Trunnion. On making the signal that I wished to send a boat on-board, the old Commodore hauled up his courses, and laid his main-topsail to the mast. It was a courtesy I did not expect, as it was evident to me, she was in chase.—We rounded her stern, and came too on her lee quarter. The Commodore immediately dispatched a boat with a polite invitation for me to dine with him. The weather being remarkably fine, with just a good royal breeze, I cheerfully accepted his invitation, more particularly as it would afford me an opportunity of spending an hour or two with my old friend and shipmate, *Hatchway*, whom I had not seen for nearly two years. After giving the necessary orders on board the "*Vindicator*," I hurried off for the Constitution, taking with me my sailing-master, Mr. *Bang*. I was met at the gangway by my old friend Hatchway, and a hearty shake of the fist we had, you may be assured. At no great distance from the gangway stood "Old Tom Pipes;" I could read in his countenance, what his thoughts were—he was wondering if I had forgotten the time when Hatchway and myself were brother Mids, when the order of the day was "fun, frolic and mischief," and when he in the mid-watch would occasionally serve us up a pot of 'Lobscouse.' I gave the Old Fellow my hand, and he turned around on his heel and walked forward, with a countenance as bright as a mid-day sky in a tropical climate. I was met at the break of the quarter deck, by Commodore Trunnion, who received me with a seaman's welcome, "*hearty* and *sincere*." I noticed an expression of anxiety in the Commodore's countenance rather unusual; and after affording him an opportunity to make any inquiry he might wish to make, I inquired of him where he intended to cruise, knowing he had a roving commission on board. He evaded the question, and inquired of me, if I had seen any strange or suspicious looking vessel within the last two or three days:—I stated to him that in latitude 26, 30 north, and longitude 62 west, I fell in with one whose appearance I did not much admire, there was something very suspicious in her manœuvres—but it was blowing great guns and the sea was running so high that I could not send a boat on board to examine her. "That's her," says the Commodore, slaming his iron fist on the companion hard enough to stave it in, observing at the same time, the *Constitution's Crew*, shall examine every hole and corner in her, before I'll give up the chace—but Capt. Pringle, as I have to prepare some despatches to be forwarded by you to the Commissioners of the Admiralty, which must be prepared before dinner, as you well know I am not much in the habit of writing after dinner, I shall leave you in charge of your old friend Hatchway, who will describe to you the information we have received relative to a suspicious vessel. I see by his countenance, that he thinks I have already engrossed too much of your attention. You must spin a short yarn, as its my intention to order an early dinner, that we may proceed on our courses.

Scarcely had the Commodore's head disappeared below the Companion, when "Hatchway" tapping me on the right shoulder, observed—'well, what do you think of the Constitution, Pringle?" "Why, I think she is the finest vessel in the service—she's the eighth wonder of the world—in what fine order you have got her—how neat and snug she is about the rigging; why it would dazzle the eyes of all the Potentates in Europe to look at her mastheads—why, Hatchway, she is a perfect fiddle."—"Avast there!" says Hatchway, "*she is a fiddle* sure enough, but such a one as will *not do for the Kitchen Cabinet-Makers to play upon.* Do you observe those two black spots in the centre of the larboard side of the main deck?" I answered in the affirmative—Hatchway continued: "when we were off Washington Bay in the early part of this month, we received from Messrs. Globe, Kendall & Co., two packages, containing *some combustible stuff or other*, marked *usurpation of power*, this side up with care; they were stowed just where you see *those two spots;* we were requested to land them at any point on the Southern coast. In running down to the mouth of Cape Fear, we had occasion to move them, when these stains were discovered, and the old Commodore had them thrown overboard immediately, for he *prides himself* in keeping the "*decks of the Constitution unspotted.*" And what made the circumstance more singular "Cringle" was, that 24 hours after, we discovered that the Head of the General at the bows of the Constitution was gone. If ever the Commodore comes across the shippers of those packages, he will as sure as fate "*mast head them.*"

Dinner time drawing near at hand, and being anxious to obtain a description of this suspicious vessel, we cut short our conversation. I wish you "Cringle," says Hatchway, to make a minute of the description I am going to give you of this vessel, and transmit a copy of it to E. J. Hale, Esq. of Fayetteville, N. C. immediately on your arrival in the United States, for the information of my friends in that quarter, assuring him in your envelope, that, "on the return of the *Constitution to the land of Liberty,*" I shall endeavor to obtain a furlough, and pay my friends a visit. In the meantime, I shall note all remarkable occurrences, and forward him a copy so soon as this cruize is out. Here follows the description. "At 8 A. M. on the 13th of July, the Constitution weighed anchor, and stood to the eastward after clearing the Frying-pan Shoal, under easy sail. At meridian on the 18th, fell in with the private armed vessel "Paul Pry," Captain Fearnought. Sent a boat on-board, and received from her commander the following information:—That at 2 P. M. on the 16th July, he fell in with a suspicious looking vessel, having her name in large characters on her stern, "*Spectator*." The commanding officer of the "Paul Pry," suspecting from her manœuvres, that she was not what she ought to be, sent a boat on-board. No satisfaction whatever was given to the boarding officer as to her destination. He ascertained the names of her officers to be Captain "Investigator," 1st Lieutenant "Philo," and Mr. "Unequivocal," Purser. She was well armed, but had a small crew on board. From what he could perceive whilst on-board, he had reason to believe, that she was hovering on the coast for the purpose of landing contraband Goods. He noticed a very unusual appendage to a ship:—between her guns, *fore and aft*, hung a number of "*collars*" of various shapes and sizes, and in looking down her main-hatchway, he thought he observed several of her water casks move, which induced him to believe, that she had living animals on-board. The close examination the boarding officer gave her, evidently led them to believe, that they were suspected, for no sooner had the "*Paul Pry's*" boat shoved off to make the report, when she set all sail, and stretched to the eastward. "*A heavy, dark cloud rising in the East,*" and night coming on, we lost sight of her." Upon this information, the Commodore has determined to traverse Neptune's Dominions from one end to the other, but he will overhaul her, and when you hove in sight, observing that you were running down upon us, orders were given to shorten sail, expecting that we might gain some information from you. At that moment I little expected to derive the pleasure of an old ship-mate's company to dinner.—At that moment the steward announced that dinner was ready.—Hatchway observed that our chat was over for this time, but hoped we should meet on Terra Firma, when we would canvass over old times. Hatchway, Crowfoot, Mr. Bang and myself, were soon seated alongside an excellent dinner, for the Old Commodore is fond of good living. After the cloth was removed, the Commodore observed, fill your glasses to my toast—*all filled*. Here's *Clay, Calhoun* and *Webster*, the *breastworks of Liberty*, and *defenders of the Constitution.*" Three cheers.—Captain Cringle, says the Commodore, I have filled to your toast, for we must make hay while the sun shines. I'll give you, Sir—May the *broadside of the Constitution* be brought to *bear* upon the *Kitchen Cabinet Shop, and blow it all to splinters.* Six cheers. Says the Commodore, now Hatchway, let's hear what you have to say. Well, Sir, *here goes*—"May the *bright sides* and *white decks* of the Constitution never be soiled *by the fingers of a hired Lacquey*, or an *office hunter*. Now for Lieut. Crowfoot's toast, says the Commodore. I'll give you,—"May the Cabinet Ware, manufactured in the Kitchen Cabinet Shop, be exposed at Auction, knocked down by the hammer of Republicanism, packed up, and sent as a present to Nicholas of Russia." Three cheers. Bravo! says the Commodore, the Removal of the Deposites of 110 guns will be the most suitable vessel in the service to convey the present. Now, Mr. Bang, with your toast we'll say good afternoon; lets have it. Well, Sir,—"May usurpation of power and corruption, *Executive*, or *otherwise*, be set up as a target for Pipes to exercise Long Tom upon." Three cheers. I pledge you, says the Commodore, there will not be much of it left after the first hour's firing; steward, call Pipes aft and I'll give him a glass of wine, for he's a *faithful* old sea dog. Orders were given to man the Cutter. Tom drank his wine and hurried to the gangway to take his farewell of us.—We were soon on board. After the usual salutation at parting, we were soon out of sight of each other, Old Ironsides a cloud of canvass.

T. CRINGLE, *Commander.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: I am happy to perceive that the subject of freight on the Cape Fear river, is becoming a matter of considerable interest. The subject is one, in our opinion, that deeply concerns, not only the Merchants of Fayetteville and those of the Western and those of the South Western part of the State, but all the friends of the Cape Fear, Pee Dee and Yadkin Rail Road: for in vain may we effect cheap land transportation, while the advantages are liable to be lost by exorbitant freight on the Cape Fear river, and pass into the pockets of a few gentlemen running boats on the river, who would in a few years, build up to themselves princely fortunes. The regulation of their profits cannot be brought within the sphere of legislative action, and the only security which the Merchants have against excessive and extravagant freight is, competition or rivlaship for public patronage; and this security is now rendered ineffectual by a league, or a kind of boat confederacy, which the owners of boats have entered into for the purpose of extorting extravagant prices from the Merchants, such as they never could obtain by a fair competition amongst themselves.

A writer who signs himself "A Boat Owner," has recently appeared in the Observer, and endeavors to conceal himself behind the sins of the Navigation Company, which he has swelled into a prodigious mountain, but he shall not escape; he may black their faces as much as he pleases, which is done no doubt, with the view of adding to the lustre of his own, but it will never make it look any the whiter. He has written two or three articles, attempting to show that the transportation business on the Cape Fear cannot be done for a less price than what is at present paid: but it is obvious, on the slightest reflection, that those running boats believe that it can and would be done for a price below the present rates, from the fact that they find it necessary to sustain the present rates by the means of a league and a forfeiture of one thousand dollars. Where was the necessity for an injunction to prevent a less rate, if they did not believe that it would be taken? And whether their profits be great or small, the league proves that they believed each other would work for a less profit. Yes, they believed that they were willing to do it, and in all probability would do it, therefore they adopted measures to prevent it. Yet "A Boat Owner," in the face of these facts and deductions, tells the merchants that he has not done them any injury, when the facts prove conclusively, that he believes otherwise. It will not do for him to attribute the high freights to incidental expenses caused by the river not being at all times navigable, for these expenses are always paid by the Merchants, in addition to the high freights.

He pleads, as a justification for the league which he has entered into, the unprofitable investment of his capital. Yes, we Boat Owners find our business unprofitable, therefore, we have a right to conspire together to *compel* the merchants to make it profitable. Oh! precious justification! What a pity the merchants and mechanics have not until now found out that small profits would justify such a conspiracy.

TRADE FAIR.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a called meeting of the Executive Committee of the Fayetteville Temperance Society, held at the Session House of the Presbyterian Church, on Saturday Aug. 9th, 1834, the following Preamble and Resolution were offered and unanimously adopted.

The Executive Committee of the Fayetteville Temperance Society cannot do justice to their feelings without giving expression to the deep sensibility with which, in common with this whole community, they mourn the loss of their late friend and associate, WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD. Within the whole range of their acquaintance, they know not a more ardent, liberal and efficient advocate of the cause of Temperance,—a more honest man,—or devoted Christian. His time, his talents, and his means, were ever at the command of this Society, and were most liberally employed in the promotion of its object. But we do not mourn as those without hope; we are assured that he has gone to reap the reward of his faith and his good works. It becomes us, however, to put forth new strength in the cause which he had so much at heart, that, with the blessing of God, it may not be permitted to languish. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Officers and Members of this Society, whilst they acknowledge the wisdom of those ways which are "past finding out," by which we have been deprived of the counsel and aid of our deceased friend, owe it to the themselves, as well as to his cherished memory, to redouble their exertions in the cause of Temperance, that if possible, his place may be supplied by others equally fearless, energetic and liberal.

Ordered that the above be published in the Fayetteville Observer.

D. A. DAVIS, *Sec'y.*

Lafayette's Liberality.—Major Neville, who delivered the Eulogy on Lafayette recently at Cincinnati, and whose father was one of the General's aids during the revolutionary war, related the following anecdote:

"On his last visit to this country, having understood that the family of his favorite aid, who had fought by his side at Brandywine, Monmouth, Trenton and Rhode Island, and who had died previous to his arrival in the United States, were not in prosperous circumstances, he sent to the eldest son of his ancient companion in arms, immediately before his departure for France, an order on the President of the Bank of the United States for 4000 dollars. The letter enclosing the order was couched in that language of refined delicacy, which divests an act of benevolence of all irksome consequences to the recipient, and which none but a being like Lafayette can conceive. It is but justice to the representative of that family to say, that the order was never used, and is only retained as a memento of the goodness of his father's friend—as a gratifying proof of the warm intimacy which existed between them."

There is upwards of twenty-nine million of dollars invested in rail roads, in the State of New York alone.

FROM THE BOSTON COURIER.

Shameful.—We perceive in the Gloucester Telegraph of this morning, a record of one of the most pitiful proceedings that ever reflected dishonor on a community.

William Beach, the Collector of the Customs for that District, indignant that the Editor of the Telegraph should *dare* to oppose the reign of the office holders, with that *magnanimity* which characterizes many of the sharers of "the spoils," *has denied him the privilege of copying from the Custom House Books the names of vessels reported by the Boarding Officer!!*

This Mr. Beach professes to be a Republican—a *Democrat*—and he holds an office of respectability under a *Republican* Government—and yet, in all the wantonness of *power*, refuses to allow *the public* to be furnished through the medium of a newspaper with intelligence of an important character, which it would be difficult to procure from any other source, and which would not put him or the Government to the slightest inconvenience or expense!

How long will such insults be suffered in this country?

A candidate for several medical honors having thrown himself almost into a fever, from his incapacity for answering the questions, was asked by one of the professors "how would you sweat a person for the rheumatism?" He replied, "I would send him here to be examined."—*Boston News.*

Webster's Spelling Book has been in use about twenty years, and upwards of 500,000 copies are printed every year. Allowing that the author receives but one cent per copy, (and we presume it is more,) his revenue from this seemingly unimportant concern is $5,000 per annum.

Of Olney's Geography and Atlas, there have been fifteen editions printed in four or five years. Each of the latter editions contains 30,000 copies, and the wholesale price being 75 cents, the copyright must amount to at least $7,000 per annum. Very comfortable pittances, 'these hard times.'

A Floating Village!—The Steam Boat North America, Capt. Hoyt, arrived here on Tuesday Evening, from New York with *six hundred Passengers!* A few more such boats would *empty* the commercial Emporium. With such a steamboat as the North America running for *fifty cents*, it is so much cheaper to travel, that People cannot afford to stay at home.—*Alb. Eve. Jour.*

FROM THE BALTIMORE CHRONICLE OF JULY 7.

The President.—We have had flying rumors of the President's having been ill on his route to Tennessee, some said with bilious colic, others from the old wound in his arm, given by Benton. The fact of his having been sick is confirmed by the Wythe Argus of July 26th.

The Wythe C. H. Argus of July 26, says:

"The President of the U. States stayed Wednesday night in this place, on his way to the Hermitage. He was complaining much of indisposition, having been confined some days in the neighborhood of Salem, Botetourt County. He looks greatly emaciated and worn down."

The Louisville, Ky. Advertiser, of the 29th ult. a Jackson paper, says:

"The Hon. Geo. Poindexter arrived in this city a few days since, and reports that he passed the President on his journey to the Hermitage—that the President was very feeble; in such low health, that it was not probable he would ever return to Washington."

We regret exceedingly to have to record the sudden and melancholy death of the Hon. William Johnson, of South Carolina, associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Judge Johnson, as we learn from the morning papers, had been laboring, for a long time, under an affection in his jaw, which had recently increased to such a degree, as to render it necessary to take away the affected part. The Judge submitted, and under went this very difficult surgical operation, in the most heroic manner, without any aid from his surrounding friends, preferring to rely on his own fortitude to sustain him under it. The exertion thus used, it is supposed, excited his nerves to their utmost power, and when the operation was safely over, a reaction took place, and he died of exhaustion.—*New York American.*

Rumor.—It is reported that the office of *Postmaster General of the United States* has been offered to Col. Abram Blanding, of Columbia, S. C. Col. Blanding, we know, would make a second McLean in that dement.—*Georgia Courier, July* 28.

In connection with the above rumor, which, for aught we know, is very well founded, may be mentioned another, which is in circulation in this city, viz: that Mr. Barry is to resign the office of Postmaster General, and to be succeeded in it by Col. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky. These, however, are rumors merely. Whoever succeeds to the office, should it become vacant, will find it, under its present multiplied embarrassments, any thing but a sinecure.

National Intelligencer.

It would appear that the Administration was commencing a vigorous course of measures for retrenching the expenses of the Government, with an eye, we presume, to meeting the anticipated deficiency in the revenue. By General Orders, through the chief of the army, which we have just seen in the newspapers, we learn that the War Department has taken the lead in this laudable proceeding; and, amongst other items of retrenchment which it announces, we perceive it has struck off one cent a mile from the allowance heretofore made to officers of the army for their travelling expenses. This stroke of economy must put Mr. Secretary Woodbury quite at ease about the ways and means for carrying on the Government. If, after such help as this measure of the War Department will give him, the wheels of the Government should stop for want of funds, he will be universally voted an incompetent financier. It would be an improvement upon the scheme of economy, if a tenth part had been deducted from each ration, of the privates as well as the officers. Besides the clear saving of the thing, it would conduce to the health of the Army, in these Cholera times, to reduce the quantum of their daily food.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

A Cold Cut.—The following is the answer of Mr. McLane to the invitation given to him by the Baltimore exclusives, to the dinner in honor of Mr. Taney.

Baltimore, July 23.

GENTLEMEN: I received last night your note requesting my company at a dinner to be given to Roger B Taney, Esq. at the Columbian Gardens, on Thursday next, at 4 o'clock, on the occasion of his return to this city.

I greatly appreciate the honor done me by the committee, but it will be out of my power, on the present occasion, to accept their invitation.

I am, gentlemen,
With sentiments of great regard,
Your obedient servant,
LOUIS McLANE.

At Lexington, Kentucky, on the 26th ult. funeral honors to the departed Lafayette were paid, and a Eulogy on his life and character was delivered by Henry Clay, Jr. It was pronounced in presence of more than five thousand spectators, and the papers speak of it as an impressive and eloquent production.

LEXINGTON, KY. July 29.

The Hon. H. Clay arrived in this city on Saturday evening last. Mr. Clay, we learn, was detained several days at the Virginia Springs, in consequence of a bruise received by the upsetting of the stage beyond Winchester, Va.

At a Convention of the Whigs of the State of Maine, held at Augusta, on the 31st July, Peleg Sprague (now a Senator of the United States) was nominated as the candidate for the office of Governor of the State. The number of the Convention was three or four thousand!

The annual sale of the Hygeian Pills, in this country, is said to amount to upwards of $200,000. The orignator is an Englishman, who has amassed a large fortune by the sale of his nostrums.

Stricken by Lightning.—It ought to be known generally, that persons struck with lightning, and apparently dead, are sometimes recovered by the copious application of cold water externally, particularly on the face.

We can attest to the efficacy of the foregoing application, copied from a Philadelphia paper. During a tremendous storm a few years since, we passed the shop door of a young gentlemen, who had been stricken by lightning, and was lying supposed dead, on his back on the floor, in which situation he had remained some time. A full bucket of cold water was dashed into his face, when respiration returned. This was at ten in the morning; he was carried home and placed in a bed, and at four in the afternoon his senses were restored, and he was entirely unconscious that any accident had happened to him, except that he was nearly blind. His sight by degrees came to him, but it was not till two years afterwards that his eyes were completely restored. We are informed that the application of cold water to the spine is also recommended, both to persons struck by lightning and by the sun.—*Com. Adv.*

NEW YORK, August 2.

MR. BURDEN'S STEAM BOAT.

We regret to learn that a serious accident happened to this boat yesterday morning. The boat left Albany or Troy at 5 o'clock, for this city, and when near Castleton, ten or twelve miles below the former place, struck on a bar, and bilged one of her cylinders, which filled, and she sunk on that side. The engineer arrived last evening in the Erie.—*Evening Star.*

STEAM BOAT BURNT.

The steamboat *Walter Raleigh*, Capt. *Gardner*, on her passage from Elizabeth City, N. C. for this port, was discovered to be on fire in the hold on Tuesday night last, about 8 o'clock, Georgetown light bearing S. by W. distant 12 miles. In about five minutes from the time the fire was discovered, the flames spread with such rapidity, that the crew, 10 in number, were compelled to abandon her, without saving any thing in the boat, and were providentially picked up by Capt. *Carson*, of the schr. *Rice Plant*, arrived here yesterday evening from Georgetown.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Passengers from Europe.—Last year the enormous number of more than forty thousand passengers arrived from foreign ports and places, at the single port of the city of New York. But this year the arrivals are still more numerous. Within the last seven months nearly thirty-five thousand arrivals at New York are reported.

Port of Wilmington.

Arrived up to August 6,

Brig Franklin from Port-au-Prince. Schooners Resolution from New York, Ward from Boston, Portrait from New York, Baltic from Philadelphia.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 28 a 33. Bacon, 10 a 10½. Beeswax 17 a 18. Coffee 12½ a 13½. Cotton 12 a 13. Corn 90 a 95. Flaxseed, 81 a 1 10. Flour, 5 a 6 dollars.—Feathers 33 a 35. Iron 4½ a 5½. Molasses 32 a 33. Nails, cut, 6 a 6¼. Sugar, brown, 7½ a 9½; Lump 14; Loaf 16 a 18. Salt 55 a 65. Wheat, 100 a 110. Whiskey 30 a 35. Tobacco, (leaf) 3½ a 4½. Wool 13 a 14. Cotton Bagging 18 a 20 cts. Bale Rope 8½ a 10

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a third instalment of Ten Dollars on each Share of the Cape Fear, Yadkin and Pedee Rail Road Company, is payable on the 15th inst.

Such Stockholders as have not paid the second instalment, as heretofore required by public notice, are requested to call and pay the same to the Treasurer. By order,

JAMES SEAWELL, *Pres't.*
E. W. WILLKINGS, *Treas. pro tem*
August 11, 1834. 97-2w.

DRAWING OF THE
Delaware and North Carolina Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 3 for 1834.
Drawn at Wilmington 1st day of August, 1834.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
35	13	21	27	4	28	36

Drawing of the Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 14 for 1834.
Drawn at the City of Washington, August 5, 1834.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
47	39	6	7	62	32	19	9	63	72	30

Holders of Prize Tickets will please call and receive payment for the same, or renew in the next Lottery to be drawn on the 15th inst. at Wilmington, Delaware. Orders from the country attended to with punctuality.

JAMES SEAWELL.

1 of $25,000—10 of $2,000!

Grand Consolidated Lottery,

For Internal Improvement, Literature and Charities, in the City of Washington, and in the States of Delaware, North Carolina, and S. Carolina.
Class Number 15, *for* 1834.
To be drawn at Washington, August 19, 1834.

GRAND SCHEME.

1	Prize of $25,000	$25,000
1	12,000	12,000
1	6,000	6,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	3,492	3,492
10	2,000	20,000
10	1,500	15,000
10	1,000	10,000
10	400	4,000
10	300	3,000
10	250	2,500
155	200	31,000
126	100	12,600
126	80	10,080
126	60	7,560
126	40	5,040
3654	24	87,696
23,436	☞12	281,232

27,814 prizes, amounting to $540,200
Tickets $10—Shares in proportion, for sale by
J. SEAWELL, AGENT.

Transylvania University.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE LECTURES in this institution will commence, as usual, on the *first Monday in November*, and terminate on the *first Saturday in March*. The courses are:

Anatomy and Surgery, by Dr. Dudley.
Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Practice, by Dr Caldwell.
Theory and Practice of Physic, by Dr. Cook.
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. Richardson.
Materia Medica and Medical Botany, by Dr. Short.
Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Dr. Yandell

During the entire term, the Professor of Anatomy and Surgery lectures nine times each week, and the other Professors daily, Sabbaths excepted. The fees to the entire course, with matriculation and the use of the Library, amount to $110.—The graduation fee is $20.

By order of the Faculty,
C. W. SHORT, M. D. *Dean.*
Lexington, (Ky.) August 1, 1834. 97-tf.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.
Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.

All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W. COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

JUST RECIEVED A CHOICE SELECTION OF
CONFECTIONARY,
Among which are the following articles, viz.

Peppermint Lozenges,
Mint stick Candy
Lemon ditto,
Sugar ditto,
Bunch ditto,
Lump ditto,
Barley ditto,
Red ditto,
Toys, assorted,
Cornetto,
Mint Drops,
Rose do
Ginger do
Lemon do
Sugar Almonds,
Large Plumbs,
Small do
Hoar-hound Cake,
Cream bread Candy,
Cinnamon Candy,
Red Nonpareils,
Yellow do
Green do
Blue do
White do
Assorted Plumbs,
White rock Candy,
Hoar-hound do
Prunes and Raisins,
Currants,
Cordials, assorted,
Rose rock Candy,
Yellow do
Burnt Almonds,
Carraways,
Cinnamon String,
Secrets do
&c. &c. &c.

Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wine, Lime Juice, warranted superior.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

Fayetteville, August 30. 48tf.

GROCERIES.

26,000 lbs prime green COFFEE,
40 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
2,500 lbs. Swedes Moulds,
40 kegs Dupont's and Orange Powder,
100 bags buck and drop Shot,
200 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
1000 lbs. bar Lead,
100 lbs. Spanish Indigo,
200 sides sole Leather,
50 boxes window Glass,
30 kegs White Lead,
1000 pieces Castings, assorted,
200 sets Wagon Boxes,
6 doz. Collins & Co's best Axes,
10 boxes bar Soap,
300 pair heavy Trace Chains,
10 doz. do Halter ditto.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Smith's Tools, Cast, German, Crawley and Blister Steel, Scythe Blades, Cutting Knives, Reap Hooks, Shovels and Spades, Frying Pans, Sad Irons, Waffle Irons, Shovels and Tongs, Bagging and Rope, Cotton Yarn, Pepper, Alspice and Ginger, Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson Tea, Castor and Sweet Oil, Bay Water, Copperas, Madder, Spanish Brown, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Wool and Fur Hats, Mill, Cross Cut and Hand Saws, Bellows Pipes, Coffee Mills, Pearl Barley, Sheet and Hoop Iron, together with a good many other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for Cash or Country Produce, by

HENRY HORN.

N. B.—Commission Business will be promptly attended to. H. H.

January 7, 1834. 66-tf.

Flour, Pork, Fish, &c.

JUST received by the Steam Boat Henrietta,
50 bbls. Baltimore Howard St. FLOUR,
50 do. PORK,
10 do. Susquehanna SHAD,
20 do. No. 1 HERRINGS,
20 do. No. 2 ditto,
30 boxes manufactured TOBACCO, for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 9, 1834. 88tf

To Hire by the month,

A SMART active GIRL, accustomed to house-work, and another a good size for a nurse or waiter, also a smart BOY, all of good character.—Apply at this office.

June 2, 1834 87tf.

MOLASSES, COFFEE, &c.
Just received by John Walker Steam Boat,

79 Hhds. MOLASSES,
25 bags Cuba COFFEE,
25 ditto high scented Rio Coffee,
5 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
For sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.

June 16, 1834. 89-*tf.*

Dossey's Choice.

A large supply of this popular Hymn Book Just received by E. J. HALE.

New Books! New Books!

JACOB FAITHFUL; Peter Simple; Frolics of Puck; Kentuckian in New York; Bachelor reclaimed; Club Book; Pilgrims of the Rhine, Treasury of Knowledge; Empress Josephine; Daughter's Own Book; Mother at Home; Child at Home; Paper against Gold; Cobbett's Sermons; Life of Rev. Rowland Hill; Moral Testament of a Man; Cooper's Letter to his Countrymen; Agnew on the Sabbath; Communion with God; Children of the Abbey; Mason's Farrier; Nurse's Manual, or Young Mother's Guide; Life of Lafitte the Pirate, Millwright's Guide; French Dictionary; Jay's Prayers; Cotterell's do; Dover and Village Hymns. School Books, Paper, &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

Mother's Catechism.

JUST published, a new Edition of this valuable little Work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

October 7, 1833.

Maj. Downing and Col. Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by Steamer John Walker, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 15, 1834.

Blanks

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

NEW BOOKS.

A FRESH supply of Bulwer's Pilgrims of the Rhine; Downing's Letter's, 6th Edition; Downing's Life of Jackson; Eaton's do.; Child at Home, by Abbott; Corner Stone, by do.; Taylor's Life of Cowper; Wolfe Tone's Cavalry Tactics; Abercrombie on Intellectual Powers; Nos. 31 and 32 of Scott's Works; Flora's Dictionary, (splendid;) Girl's Own Book; Edwards on Redemption; Mason's Farrier; Lincoln's Botany; Cruden's Concordance; Buck's Dictionary; Baxter's Call; Zion Songster; American Chesterfield; Josephus; Letter Writers; Methodist Harmonist; Eberle's Practice; Hooper's Medical Dictionary; Græca Majora; Anthon's Sallust; Patterson's Caesar; Woodbridge's Geography and Atlas; Speller and Definer; Murray's Key; &c. Also a small lot of New Piano Music. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 9, 1834.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a new supply of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Extra blue, black, invisible green, mulberry, brown and mixt Cloths;—a variety of Silks, Fancy Prints, Ginghams, Fancy Muslins, Shirtings, Sheetings, Hats, Shoes, &c.

JOHN McARN.

July 30, 1833. 43tf.

Lime and Molasses.

50 Casks fresh Thomastown Lime, 15 Hhds. Molasses, just received, and for sale on consignment by

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

Dec. 31, 1833. 65-tf.

Fayetteville Factory Candles.

THE Subscribers, acting as Agents for the Proprietor, offer for sale, *Fayetteville Mould Candles*, at the lowest price. They will be constantly supplied with the Article, and all orders will meet prompt attention.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

November 18. 59tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. C. S. Bray, on the North side of Person street, a few doors east of the Market square, where he is now receiving, and intends keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of the following articles:

Prime green Porto Rico COFFEE
Do do Rio or strong scented do.
Porto Rico, St. Croix and N. O. SUGAR
Swedes and English Iron
Liverpool and Alum Salt
Do. in sacks
German and blister Steel
New Orleans Molasses
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Powder, Shot and Lead
Cut and wrought Nails
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels
Brass head Andirons and Shovels and Tongs
Single and double barrel Guns
Trace Chains, weeding Hoes and Halters
Steelyards, Curry Combs & Drawing Knives
Bellows, Anvils and Vises
Hand and sledge Hammers
Coffee, pepper and large iron Mills
Sole and upper Leather
Harness, skirting and bridle ditto
Frying Pans, cutting Knives & scythe Blades
Loaf and lump Sugar and Teas of every description
Window Glass 8x10, 10x12, Putty and Copperas
White Lead, dry and in oil, and red Lead
Verdigris in oil and dry, and Spanish Brown
Indigo, Saltpetre and Alum
Bale Rope and baleing Twine
Heavy hemp cotton Bagging, full 42 inch
Drugs and Medicines
Mill, cross cut, hand and compass Saws
Wagon Boxes, Glauber Salts and Madder

DRY GOODS, a general supply, Crockery, Hats, Shoes, and Cotton Cards.

Without further enumeration, his stock comprises a general assortment adapted to the country and town trade. All of which he is disposed to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market price.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Oct. 15, 1833. 54tf

DR. THOS. J. JORDAN,

IS now opening at his Store, on Green Street, in addition to his former Stock, a large and extensive assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, Perfumery of all kinds,

Which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell at reduced prices for cash or approved credit.

August 26, 1833. 47tf.

FIRST RATE LAND
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling the Land whereon he lives, lying on the East side of Cape Fear, in Bladen County, about 30 miles below Fayetteville, and 10 miles above Elizabethtown. It contains between 700 and 800 acres of first rate Land. The improvements consist of a Dwelling and necessary Out Houses.

Also, about 1000 acres in the White Oak Swamp, and on both sides of Harrison's Creek, in the same County, being an undivided half of 2000 acres, that formerly belonged to John Dickson. On this Land is an excellent Mill Site, and an inexhaustible supply of Juniper, Cypress, Poplar and Pine Timber.

Also, 700 acres of Pine Land on the Lake, which also has an excellent Mill Site. For terms, apply on the premises, to

JOHN BEARD.

Bladen County, Jan. 28, 1834. 69tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE
OINTMENT,
FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by E. J. HALE.

Lazarus & Whitmarsh,
AT WILMINGTON, OFFER FOR SALE,

91 Hhds. New Orleans SUGAR, } *Now Landing,*
215 bbls. do. MOLASSES, }
360 bbls. PORK.—*ALSO,*
250 hhds. prime Trinidad de Cuba Molasses,
250 bags of Coffee,
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
300 bushels Turks Island Salt,
50 kegs of Nails,
80 bbls. Whiskey.

April 4, 1834. 79tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store one door West of Mr. Waddill's, and nearly opposite Mr. Horn's store, where he has on hand, and is receiving the following assortment of

GOODS,

Which he will sell low for Cash or Produce:

2600 bushels Liverpool SALT,
700 sacks ditto,
15 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
5 hhds. St. Croix ditto,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
40 bags Porto Rico ditto,
60 pieces Cotton Bagging,
45 coils Bale Rope,
175 sides sole Leather,
500 lbs. harness ditto,
500 do. skirting ditto,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1200 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
150 do. best Spanish Indigo,
15 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 cases Shoes, assorted,
10 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels loaf Sugar,
12 hhds. good Molasses,
50 boxes Window Glass,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Smith's Tools, Cast, Blister and German Steel, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Blankets, Nails, cut and wrought, Trace Chains, &c. &c.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1833. 52tf.

NEW GOODS,
Cheap for Cash or Produce.

JOHN MUNN

HAS received his FALL and WINTER supply of

Groceries,
DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

10 HHDS. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
1 Box White Havanna do,
50 bags prime Rio and Laguira Coffee,
8 tons assorted Swedes and English Iron,
German Steel,
American and English blistered do,
20 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs Nails assorted from 4d to 30d,
10 do. Dupont's Powder,
25 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass,
10 half qr. casks Malaga Sweet Wine,
5 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels Copperas,
5 do. Salts,
50 sides Sole Leather,
10 qr. chests Imp'l, Gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
20 matts Cassia,
White Lead in oil, Varnish, Scotch Snuff, Sweet Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits Turpentine, in bottles,
Camphor, Cloves, Sulphur, &c. &c.

Dry Goods.

Blue, brown and mixt Cloths and Sattinetts, Plaid, Camblet, Circassians, Flannels, Cassimere Shawls, Rose, Duffle and Point Blankets, Calicoes, cross bar'd and striped Muslins, 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 7-4 brown & bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, very fine and heavy, Bed Ticking, Cotton and Worsted Hose, Men's and Women's Plaid, Camblet and Circassian Cloaks.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Sheet and Hoop Iron, Collins, King and Platt's Axes, Andirons, Sad Irons, Trace and Halter Chains, Wagon boxes, Shovels and Spades, Wire Seives, Coffee Mills, Cutting Knives, Hand-saws, Long and short handle Frying Pans, Knives and Forks, Razors, Pen and Pocket Knives, Curry Combs, Drawing Knives, Augers, Bed Cords, &c.

—ALSO—

1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum SALT.

December 16*th*, 1833. §63-*tf.*§

Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.

IN addition to his former stock, the Subscriber has just received and offers for sale—

50 Bags prime green Laguira Coffee,
20 Bags St Domingo and Havanna do,
25 Bags strong scented Rio do.
15 Hhds. Porto Rico, N. O. and St. Croix Sugar,
3 Boxes white Havanna do.
10 Barrels double and single refined L. do.
Imperial, Gunpowder, y'ng Hyson, Hyson, Pouchors and Souchong Teas,
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, L. P. and Sicily Madeira, old Port, and Muscat Wines,
20 Quarter-Casks Malaga, and Marseilles Wine,
4 Pipes Cogniac Brandy—some very choice,
4 do. Holland Gin, do.
3 Hhds. old Jamaica Rum,
5 Hhds. N. Orleans, and 5 N. E. do,
40 Barrels Philadelphia Rye Whiskey,
Old Irish Whiskey and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Raisins, Almonds, Sweet Oil, Lemon Sirup and Lime Juice—fresh,
75 Bags Shot assorted—Bar Lead, and Powder,
20 Boxes Soap,
25 do. Mould Candles,
20 thousand Spanish Segars,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff in bottles,
Wine and Porter Bottles,
3 Ceroons Indigo, Copperas, Chalk, Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown, Lamp Black, &c. &c.
Salt Petre, Alum, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Race Ginger, Pepper, Spice, Cinnamon, fresh Mustard in Canisters and bottles, Pearl Barley, &c.
50 Sides Sole Leather,
25 Coils bale Rope and Twine,
Swedes and English Iron assorted,
Nails, Steel, &c. &c.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL,

Fayetteville, Jan. 8, 1834. 67-tf.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 1. 78tf.

Coffee.

JUST received by the Steam Boat Henrietta, 100 bags prime COFFEE, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 9. 88tf.

New Goods.
JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, &c.,

All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH prices. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call and examine the articles.

—ALSO—

ON HAND, at the Tan Yard, Upper Calf and Kid Skin, Harness and Skirting, Bridle Leather, &c., all of which will be sold low for Cash.

January 31, 1834. 70-tf.

The Subscriber

HAS removed to the Store lately occupied by T. Sandford & Co. in the range of brick buildings, West side of Green street, and has now on hand

1500 Bushels Liverpool SALT,
400 sacks ditto,
500 bushels alum ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
15 hhds. Sugar,
50 bags prime green Coffee
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
35 kegs Nails,
Sole Leather,
Castings,
Hats; Shoes,
Blacksmith's Tools,

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY,

Besides various other articles too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold at small profits for cash or country produce. Commission Business will also be attended to.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

November 11, 1833. 59tf.

COFFEE, &c. &c.
JUST RECEIVED BY STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA.

75 BAGS Rio Coffee,
20 Blbs. Prime Pork,
10 do. do. Beef.
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

FOR SALE,

25 Barrels prime PORK,
10 Barrels Tanner's Oil,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil,
6 Casks prime Rice.
J. HUSKE & SON.

May 6th, 1834. 83tf.

Fish, Whiskey and Corn.

JUST RECEIVING,

100 Barrels Susquehanna HERRINGS,
50 do. WHISKEY,
1500 bushels CORN.
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 23, 1834.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, would offer his services to the public. AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, April 8*th*, 1834.

IMPORTANT
To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Person-Street, opposite Willkings & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

HALL & JOHNSON
OFFER FOR SALE,

60 Hhds. N. Orleans, } SUGARS.
12 ditto St. Croix, }
10 ditto Porto Rico, }
40 ditto Molasses, (good retailing,)
50 bags Rio Coffee,
20 tons Swedes, English, Hoop, Rod and Sheet } IRON,
20 hhds. Crockery, assorted,
14,000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
100 sides good soal Leather.

May 17, 1834. 89tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now opening their Spring supplies of FANCY and STAPLE

Dry Goods,

Together with a general and extensive assortment of

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Trace Chains and Weeding Hoes,
Patent, Corn, Grass, German and Bramble Scythe Blades,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Ready made Saddlery, of all descriptions,
Cotton Yarns, &c. &c.

With a great variety of other articles, which will be found to comprise a very extensive assortment of every article usually required for the Country Trade; which they offer at *WHOLESALE* exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of dealers generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 21, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having closed his business, would request all those indebted to him to come forward and settle the same on or before the 1st of August, otherwise their accounts and notes will be placed in the hands of officers for collection.

JAS. G. COOK.

Fayetteville, July 8, 1834. 82 *tf.*

Blank Warrants for sale here.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragemen he has received in his business, begs leave to inform his customers and friends, that he has just received a new supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Blue, brown and olive CLOTHS,
Steel mixed, gray and striped Satinetts,
Rowen Cassimeres, Pittsborough Cord,
Princettas and black Buckram,
Providence Stripe, cotton Cord,
Russia Drill, imitation Russia Sheeting,
Red Padding, Canvass, Buckram,
Vestings of various patterns,
Dark Erminetts. French Drilling,
Printed Muslins, Canary Prints,
Super light Chintz Prints, dark fancy do.
Book, Mull, and Swiss Muslins,
Sarsnetts, Sinchews, & bl'k & blue Gros-de-Naps,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Brown Shirting and Sheeting,
Bleeched do do.
Ready made Vests, Pantaloons, and Round-abouts,
Domestic Plaids and Bed Ticking,
Pink, purple and brown Cambric,

Crockery, Glass Ware & China,
Paints and Dye Stuffs,

CONSISTING OF

White Lead in Oil,
Black do do,
Red Lead, and bright Varnish,
Copal and coach ditto,
Spanish Brown and Spanish White,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Madder,
Roll Brimstone, and Verdigris,
Lamp Black and bl'k leather Varnish, &c.

HARDWARE, Consisting of

Knives and Forks, pocket and pen Knives,
Trace Chains and Halters,
Scythe Blades, 48, 50 and 52 inches,
Hoes and Axes,
Nails, Curry Combs and Drawing Knives,
Tin Trunks, long and short handle Pans.

GROCERIES, consisting of

Coffee, Sugar and Teas,
Salt, Molasses, and Spirits Turpentine,
Chocolate, Spice, Pepper and Ginger,
Pearl Barley and Pearl Ash,
Saltpetre, Alum, and London Mustard,
Bacon, Flour, and Lard,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Wines, Rum, Brandy and Whiskey.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

P. S.—On hand, a general assortment of LEATHER, consisting of Soal, Upper, and Harness Leather, Calf and Kip Skins, which will be sold or exchanged for raw Hides, at fair prices.

JNO. C. LATTA.

Person street, 6th door East of Market Square.

April 18, 1833. 29tf.

Boot & Shoe Manufactory.
PELEG PEARCE,

Respectfully offers his thanks to his friends and former customers for the very liberal encouragement he has received the past year, and informs them that he still remains at his former Stand on Gillespie street, where he has on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which he will sell low for cash. He has just received from Philadelphia, a good supply of Leather of the best kind, which will enable him to execute all orders in the neatest and most durable manner, at short notice. All kinds of repairing done on reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, April 9. 27tf.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trading for a Note given by the subscriber to Asa H. Coe, for the sum of Twenty Dollars, dated the 23d day of April last, and payable twelve months after date. As I have not received value for the said Note, I do not intend to pay it, unless compelled by law. JOS. WOOD.

Robeson County, N. C. May 12, 1834.

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed to the new brick Store, corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, where he will receive in a few days, a large and extensive stock of SHOES, &c.

AMOS KIMBALL.

October 1. 52tf.

Coffee and Sugar.

25 HHDS. Porto Rico and N. O. SUGARS,
50 bags Cuba and Rio Coffee,
20 barrels Prime Pork,
5000 bushels Liverpool Salt.
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 26, 1834.

COTTON GINS.

PERSONS disposed to purchase COTTON GINS, can be supplied, of my manufacture, by applying to Hall & Johnson, of Fayetteville, at the same reduced prices of last year. A credit of six months is given, or a discount of 12½ per cent. per annum for cash. I also offer my

PLANTATION
FOR SALE ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

It contains 2000 acres, of which 300 are cleared and under good fence; a GRIST MILL, two COTTON GINS, new PRESS, Store HOUSES, Dwelling HOUSES, and BARNS in good order. It is an excellent stand for a Store, and is now a Stage Stand on the Charleston Line. Persons desiring an active life would be well suited in this place. I will exchange it for Town Property, Slaves, or Western Lands.

JNO. W. POWELL.

Leesville, Robeson County, N. C. } 88 3m.
June 1834. }

The Editors of the Raleigh Register and Star, and People's Press, Wilmington, will please give the above advertisement insertion in their papers for three months, and forward their bills to this office for collection.

McDowell's Theology.

JUST received, a few copies of this scarce and valuable work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Mallett's Mill.

THE Subscriber having leased the above property for the ensuing season, and given it a thorough repair, is now ready for the reception o grain, and flatters himself, that through his experience in Milling, and the undivided attention he will bestow upon the business, those persons who may send their Wheat to him, will meet with satisfactory despatch.

H. B. SEDBERY.

July 7th, 1834. 94-tf.

SALES AT AUCTION
OF
DRY GOODS &c.

On Tuesday, the 26th August, 1834.

(ts) By WILLKINGS & CO.

MILL IRONS

THE Subscriber manufactures, and
constantly on hand,
Mill Cranks and Mill I
Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good
ity, and at a reasonable price. Orders from
country will be punctually attended to.
All kinds of Black and White Smithing
cuted with despatch, at my shop on Person
below Liberty Point.
ARCH'D McLAUCH
Fayetteville, April 1834.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having purchased the
stock of Goods of Mr. Patrick Dailey, has
moved to the Store recently occupied by
and offers for sale a general assortment of
DRY GOODS
HARDWARE & CUTLE
HATS AND SHOES
COTTON AND WOOL CARDS
GROCERIES, &c. &c.
All of which he is determined to sell at the low
possible prices for *CASH* or Country Produ
His friends and the public generally are invited
call and examine for themselves.
January 10, 1834. JAMES GIBSO
68tf.

New Spring and Summ
GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received and ope
a general assortment of
British, French and Ameri
GOODS,
Suitable for the approaching season, selected
New York by an experienced hand.
After acknowledging many obligations for
favours, I would suggest to my friends and cus
mers, that I should be pleased that they
call and examine for themselves.
WILLIAM S. LATTA
March 18. 79tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, being desirous of a remov
to the West, offers for sale all his
Lands and Tenements
In the counties of Cumberland and Robeson. T
Lands in Cumberland are well known, being
formerly held and owned by Captain Lord, o
east side of the Cape Fear River, and oppos
the town of Fayetteville;—a particular descri
of which I deem unnecessary, as persons disp
to purchase will view and examine for themse
It may however, be well to remark, that ne
all those lands lie within one, two and three m
of the town of Fayetteville, that they are va
ly and heavily timbered, and contain in qua
about **2300** acres; two or three hundred acres
which is arable land, and under a tolerable fe
and is as well adapted to the growth of Cott
Corn, &c. as any lands in the vicinity of Faye
ville. Upon those lands there are certain
provements consisting of a convenient
DWELLING HOUSE,
And all other necessary out houses in good re
several of the buildings being entirely ne
There is also a SAW MILL and GRIST MI
and an eligible site for another Mill, all within
half mile of the River, and a plentiful supply
Timber near at hand. In Campbellton or Lo
Fayetteville, I offer for sale all my Lots with
improvements thereon, consisting of the Toba
Warehouse and other Warehouses. Also,
Wharf above the Ferry landing and one-half of
Ferry known as Lord & Dixon's Ferry. Also
lot near Mrs. Hawley's containing five acres
also offer for sale, Woodstock, my Family M
sion, a new and commodious building near th
mount and about a mile from the Town Hous
with all the improvements upon the lot, consisting
a good Kitchen, Stable, Carriage House, &
new. This lot contains between four and fiv
cres, and has upon it pure and delightful Wa
and may well be compared with any lot in th
part of the country for health, beauty and conv
nience as a summer or a permanent residen
In the county of Robeson, I offer for sale
of Land, situate about two miles from Lumbert
being good piny land and containing 540 acres
Also, sundry houses and lots in the town of L
berton, which are as valuable and desirable as
in that village. In all or any part of the above d
scribed property, a great bargain will be give
early application be made, as I am anxious to w
up and settle my business in this part of the co
try. The terms of sale will be made easy and a
commodating. I also offer for sale three or fou
NEGRO WOMEN.
WILLIAM L. MILLER
March 22, 1834. 77-tf

NOTICE.
H. ERAMBERT, *Tailor,*

BEING very much in need of the *NEEDFU*
respectfully informs his customers in Tow
and Country, that all Accounts, Due Bills and
Notes, will be placed in the hands of John Win
low, Esq., for collection, after the first day of A
pril next—and all persons indebted to me are
quested to make payment to him.
March 10. 73tf

Take Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor
the last Will and Testament of Nathan Ki
dec'd, at March Term, 1834, hereby gives no
to all who are indebted to said Estate to make i
mediate payment, and those having claims aga
said Estate, to present them, properly authent
ted, within the time prescribed by law, or this
tice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
GEORGE T. KING, *Executor.*
March 10, 1834.

GREAT BARGAINS.

THE Subscriber intending to devote his wh
time to the Auction and Commission Busine
will dispose of his Stock of
SHOES, HATS, &c.
At low prices. Country Merchants will find gr
bargains by calling early.
AMOS KIMBALL
Fayetteville, May 26, 1834. 86tf.

NEW BOOKS.

A fresh supply of Crockett's Life, written
himself; Helen; Dick's Future State, P
Assistant; Chitty on Bills; Adams's Arithm
&c.
Medical Books.—Abercrombie
the Brain; Do. on the Stomach; Dewees' Pract
Do. on Children; Do. on Females; Horner's A
omy; Johnson on Liver, Do. on Climate; U. S. P
macopeia; Smith on Fevers; Travers on Irrita
Do. on the Eye; Tweedie on Fevers; Tate on H
teria; Teale on Neuralgic Diseases; McCulloc
Fevers; Bichat's Special Anatomy; Parr's Med
Dictionary; Bell on Arteries; Bell on Nerv
&c. Just received by E. J. HAL
May 20, 1834.